

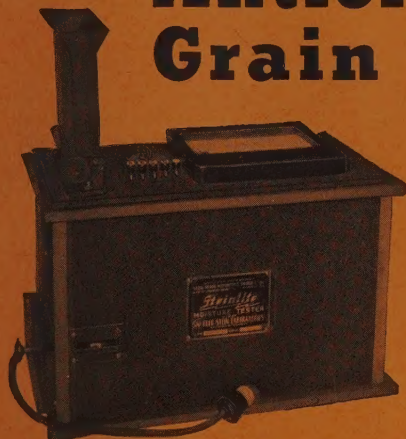
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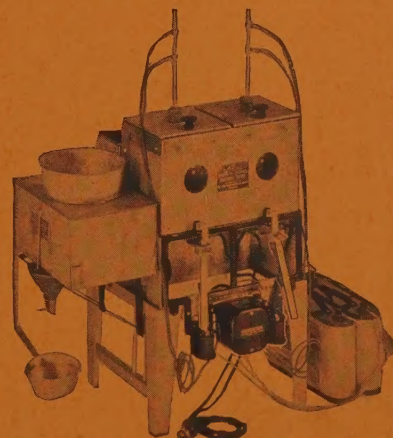
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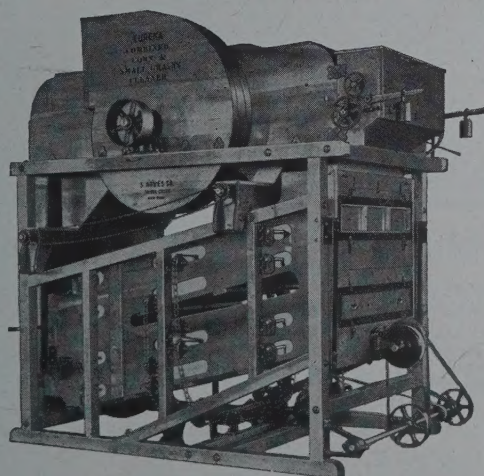
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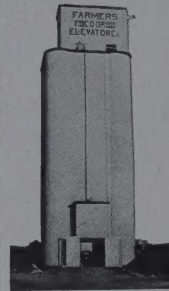


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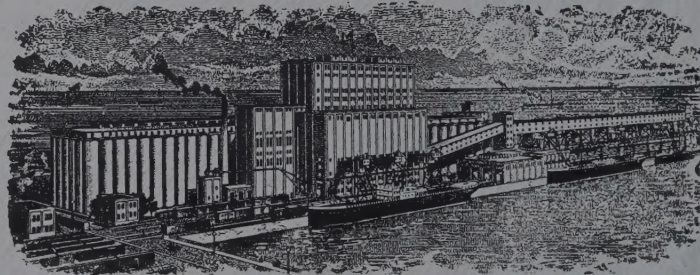
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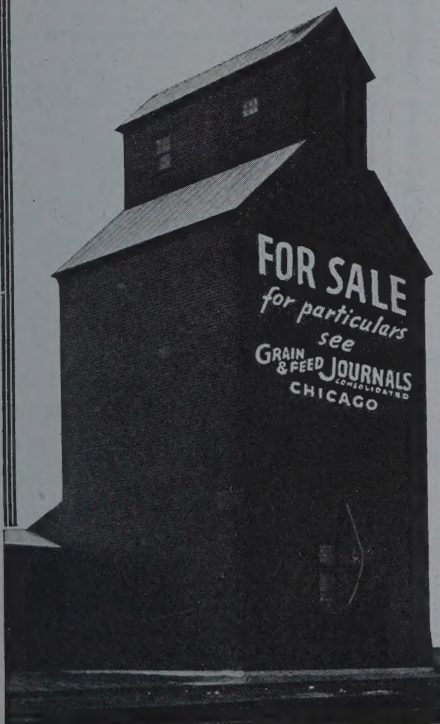
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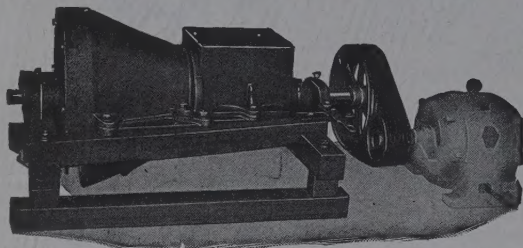
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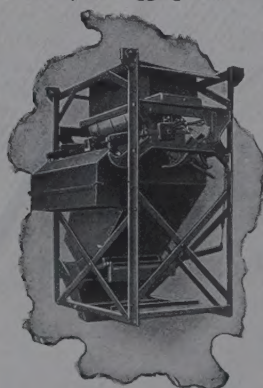
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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

FEED dealers in other centers will watch with interest the development of the pooling system of truck delivery planned by the feed dealers of Des Moines, Ia.

FARM LABOR is in ample supply, the most striking change being in the shrinkage of the normal over-supply. Iowa farms had more hired men Apr. 1 than on Apr. 1, a year ago.

ONLY EIGHT fires are reported in this number of the Journal. All were, at least, partially insured except one. Fire insurance is so inexpensive only very rich dealers can afford to go without it. The risk is too great.

A REAL SERVICE to the country elevator operator is furnished by the country elevator committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n in its interpretations of the elevator agreement, as published elsewhere.

CORN is disappearing so rapidly in feeding and manufacturing channels that the producers of that grain are likely to be more fortunate than the wheat growers in finding room to store the crop. Corn industries and distillers are going full blast and hog raisers are planning to feed to heavier weights.

THE RAILROADS must not be denied the equipment and supplies required to meet the increased war demand for transportation. Submarine sinkings have brought home the dependence on water transport; and any bureaucratic sabotaging of land transport on the railroads will likewise hamper our war effort. As truck lines gradually have to quit for want of tires, so will the burden on the rails be increased.

THE RECOMMENDATION of the Office of Defense Transportation that shippers' order bills of lading be discontinued is probably prompted by the abuses of shippers in some lines of trade but grain shippers have never routed grain out of line because the nearer the destination the more likely their grain will be given a satisfactory grade. The shorter the distance shipped the less opportunity for deterioration.

GRAIN DEALERS in some parts of the country are renting vacant buildings in the hope of protecting bulk grain from the elements, and doubtless this will help to relieve the storage scarcity, but grain dealers must bear in mind that store buildings and most vacant structures now obtainable are not built to resist the lateral stress, which is exerted by stored bulk grain. This is emphasized by the collapse of many poorly constructed grain elevators. Lateral stress is a real factor that must be given every consideration. Last year bagged grain helped to form retaining walls for the storage of many piles of grain, but bags are not now obtainable in quantity.

A DUST explosion in Michigan should help to stimulate the earnest desire of all elevator operators to keep their plants clean and free from fine dust.

AN UNUSUAL number of changes in ownership and in management of country elevators is recorded in this number due largely to men going to war.

THE DEPUTY CHIEF of the food branch of the W.P.B. points out that there is no central head below the rank of the President who can co-ordinate the activities of the several governmental agencies into a single overall program. We all join in his hope that some forward-looking steps will be taken along that line in the not too distant future.

THE QUOTA vote shows that nearly one-fifth of the wheat growers eligible to ballot do not want to be recipients of government charity, or that they would forego the benefit payments in a patriotic endeavor to save the funds of the government for the prosecution of the war. If the Axis beats us the United States farmer may regret that he may have contributed to our defeat by taking money needed to buy war munitions.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM Washington that storage space in partially filled bins be salvaged through the mixing of different grades of grain so as to release some of the space in other partially filled bins. That impractical suggestion might gain some storage room, but it would also shrink the value of the grain mixed and shippers of experience cannot be expected to invite discounts through the consolidation of small lots of grain in order to gain storage room.

BURGLARS BROKE so many safes in country elevator offices of Indiana and Ohio that the dealers lost all patience with the scoundrels and drove the police to a vigilance that has resulted in the arrest of several yeggmen, and one brazen burglar was cajoled into confessing to wrecking nine elevator safes in the two states. More urgent demand on the part of elevator operators has resulted in greater vigilance on the part of the law enforcement officials, and similar persistent demands should bring similar results in other sections.

THE TRANSFER of old grain from standard, modern elevators to CCC's steel tanks now being moved from the corn belt to the wheat surplus states is a work, which will employ many times as much labor and necessitate much greater expense, than the construction of temporary storage warehouses such as were erected a year ago at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., without any expense to the Canadian Government. Why must our bungling bureaucrats persist in employing the most difficult and most expensive way out of their handling of our surplus grain?

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 27, 1942

USED ELEVATOR MACHINERY and supplies are finding a ready market.

WHITE CORN commands such a handsome premium growers may plant a larger acreage this year.

MANY IDLE factories are being sold for taxes or less, because buyers are in urgent need of the building material NOW.

IRRESPECTIVE of whether the Agricultural Adjustment Act is unconstitutional or otherwise it is a crime that the penalized farmers should have to wait years for a Lemke to get its validity before the Supreme Court,

ELEVATOR OPERATORS storing grain under the new C.C.C. Form H, Supplement 3, will receive more consideration this year, in fact on grain held 6 months they will receive  $\frac{3}{8}$  of a cent cent for conditioning, insurance and other charges. The new charges should net them over one cent per bushel more than for the same service last year.



ONE of the most ridiculous of bureaucratic endeavors is the effort of the Rural Electrification Administration to persuade farmers to grind their own wheat flour, when the practical experience of the ages has taught that the offal from patent flour is most advantageously fed to the cow as an intermediary in the production of milk, the best of all foods. The human animal has but one stomach, while the cow has four with which to extract all the value of the feed and actually to manufacture vitamin.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Canadian Wheat Board told parliament at Ottawa last week that the Cereals Importing Authority of the United Kingdom has asked that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange be kept open for the purpose of obtaining the maximum shipments of grain from Canada. The chairman himself testified that the Canadian government had saved millions of dollars by the purchase of Winnipeg futures instead of storing wheat and paying charges thereon, as is done by our Commodity Credit Corporation.

### Truck Regulation Too Drastic

"To conserve and providently utilize transportation facilities and equipment, including rubber tires, of private carriers by motor vehicle" the Office of Defense Transportation has promulgated some orders which if carried out literally would to a considerable extent defeat the stated purpose.

To realize how difficult it is to frame an order to achieve a desirable end one has only to place himself in the shoes of the drafter. In this instance it is humanly impossible to substitute a cast-iron regulation for the exercise of sound individual judgment on the spot.

To mention only one point with which farmers and country elevator operators are perfectly familiar, the matter of hauling feed from the country station elevator to the farm, under the order if strictly enforced, the farmer not only, as most often the case, would have to haul his own products to market but would have to carry feed from the feed store to his farm. Instead of one dealer truck delivering economically to several farms on one trip several farm trucks would be driven to town and back.

Trucks going beyond the 15-mile limit must carry a load of 100 per cent, with an overload not to exceed 20 per cent, and must return with 75 per cent of their capacity loaded. As the feed dealer can not get a return cargo his trucks will be driven off the highway.

Altho a farm supplier with a fair amount of business can operate a small fleet of trucks economically the effect will be to divert his traffic to a more expensive common carrier whose driver can not double as sales representative of the feed merchant.

### Overbidders Disappearing

The jealous over-bidders of 50 years ago are slowly but surely disappearing from the grain business and dealers are showing more consideration for one another as well as for their own bank account. All dealers have finally come to the conclusion that they cannot get a living out of the grain business if they pay more for grain than they can get for it. Gradually business is becoming stabilized and the short sighted individuals, who, in the early days, delighted in trying to drive out competition made it impossible for any grain merchant in their neighborhood to get a living from the grain business.

In the days of North Storm and other rampant over-bidders the unreliable fly-by-nights prided themselves on paying more than anyone else for grain, but of course, that was in the day when weighing facilities were defective and buyers made a strong draft on their imagination when it came to classifying their purchases. The over-bidder of the early day overlooked the fact that in overbidding the market he not only brought losses to his neighbors but also to himself.

The state and local associations through their frequent gatherings of neighbor groups have broken down the old, stubborn walls of jealousy and hatred and convinced neighboring dealers that by cultivating friendly relations business becomes more enjoyable and more profitable.

### Urgent Reason for Holding All Grain Trade Conventions

The large attendance of grain dealers at most of the spring conventions emphasizes the eagerness of grain dealers to get a clear understanding of what the Government wants. All seem anxious to cooperate in every war activity but being confronted by many confusing orders, instructions, limitations and interpretations of regulations, make it most difficult for many to understand exactly what the Washington authorities are driving at, hence grain dealers have come out to the conventions in unusual numbers hoping through addresses by Government officials and through conferences with other dealers to get a clear understanding of what is desired and how best to advance the interest of the Government.

That is why the attendance at spring conventions has been unusually large and so long as the Government officials continue to issue new orders, and new interpretations grain dealers will seek to get a clear understanding of the orders in order that they may be of greater help in advancing the cause sought.

So long as we continue at war, the grain dealers and other handlers of food will continue to ask for the interpreta-

tion of the Government's orders in order that they may comply literally with every new order. Naturally all will continue to attend the trade's conventions and ask questions, and the clearer the understanding most of the trade have of the orders the better will be the cooperation with the different boards, bureaus and commissions entrusted with the promotion of the best interests of the nation, hence it would seem quite clear that all of the regular conventions be held as usual in the hope of helping the rank and file of the trade to a clearer understanding of how they can most effectively help the Government to supply food to the warriors of the Allies.

### Marketing the 1942 Crops

The unparalleled stocks choking the grain storage facilities of the nation combined with the railroads' inability to obtain an unlimited supply of new boxcars, points to a possible congestion of both storage and shipping facilities so that country buyers may experience unusual difficulty in finding a place to unload their bursting bins.

The large crops soon to be harvested in the southwestern winter wheat states at a time when both country and terminal elevators are congested by new record surpluses from former crops calls for extra caution on the part of country buyers, whose bins are also overloaded.

Corn can be left on the stalk or cribbed in the field, but wheat and other small grain must be protected from the elements or suffer great damage.

Some country elevator operators have provided temporary storage but the total volume of storage space is small compared with the prospective need.

The railroads, while eager to transport free wheat to consuming markets, are determined that their boxcars shall not be used for warehousing grain, so it behooves shippers to arrange for prompt handling at destination else their shipments be confiscated to satisfy the new exorbitant demurrage charges now proposed.

The movement to most of the central markets will be under the control of committees of grain merchants who will strive to keep shippers who have formerly used their marketing facilities fully advised of what grain and when it can be marketed. The closer shippers keep in touch with the marketing committees the less difficulty will they experience in relieving the congestion at their own station.

The rail carriers and grain receivers are cooperating to expedite the handling of the new crop as efficiently as possible and inasmuch as the enormous crops of 1941 were marketed with little friction or loss, we feel certain the entire trade will cooperate in saving all of the 1942 crop. The world needs food.



## Interpretations of 1942 Amendments to Storage Agreement

St. Louis, Mo.—The Country Elevator Committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n has received a number of inquiries about features of the 1942 supplement to the Uniform Storage Agreement. Some of these inquiries are reproduced here as questions, and the committee has endeavored to give the best possible answers after making inquiries through their ass'n's Washington office.

1. Question: In case of loss by fire and other causes, how will settlement be made?

Answer: Our understanding is that all storage and other charges would be paid up to the date of the loss, without proration.

2. Q.: Does the supplement provide for a cut-off date on 1941 loan wheat?

A.: Yes, and we understand the cut-off will be allowed on 1941 loan wheat whether it has been moved from one warehouse to another; loan wheat of later crops, however, will have the cut-off only if it remains in the same warehouse upon whose receipt the loan was made. Additionally, the cut-off (beginning this new year) will apply to all grains.

3. Q.: How are rates figured under paragraph 10?

A.: Take, for example, wheat, stored in Area III. If the wheat went into store on Jan. 1, 1942, it will have earned all charges under the old contract, on May 31, so the extra month in the new supplement will NOT apply here. However, if the wheat went into store on May 1, 1942, under the old contract it would earn turning charges of one-quarter cent for each May and June, and three-eighths cent per month for the next FOUR months. Wheat going into store on and after July 1, 1942, in this area, will earn the full six months of turning charges at three-eighths cent per month. (The above applies to wheat which does NOT have the cut-off on June 30 in this area. If the wheat is subject to the cut-off this year, it will earn the old rates to June 30, and then will start a new year on July 1 under the terms of this new supplement).

4. Q.: Does paragraph 1 of this supplement "require" that the country warehouseman issue receipts on wheat showing average station proportion?

A.: No; it says he "may."

5. Q.: In the case of an outlying subterminal, how can the warehouseman tell whether USDA has a right to reject under paragraph 2(b) or 2(c)?

A.: If the subterminal is located at a station where NEITHER official grades are available or a protein laboratory located, delivery may be made under 2 (c). But even if official grades are available, or if a protein laboratory is located at the station, it still may be possible to deliver under 2(c) "if" the government agency, after a review of your situation, gives such permission.

6. Q.: In paragraph 2 (c), what do they mean by "fairly representative"?

A.: Undoubtedly the government would exercise its right to reject wheat if the warehouseman seems intent upon delivering wheat consistently below the grade and quality of wheat stored by the government. They want delivery of about the same wheat they deposited; they don't want the warehouseman to deliver to them all his low grade wheat, and to keep back for himself all the high grade wheat represented by government-held receipts.

7. Q.: Under this supplement, what rates apply to grain sorghums and soybeans?

A.: The rates shown for wheat.

8. Q.: What is the meaning of the last sentence in paragraph 6?

A.: That country elevators (those receiving by wagon or truck) will be allowed 3c per bushel unloading charge for BULK (not sacked) wheat, in Area I.

The above questions and answers apply generally to country elevators, the Country Elevator Committee of the National Ass'n not attempting to analyze the supplement provisions as to terminal (rail and water receipts) warehouses.

## USDA Wheat Sales

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced May 16 that Commodity Credit Corporation during the preceding week sold approximately 1,560,000 bus. of 1941-crop warehouse-stored wheat which was not redeemed Apr. 30, 1942, the maturity date of the loans.

In accordance with the announcement previously made, the warehouse-stored wheat held under loan which was not sold was acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation at the face value of the notes, plus interest and carrying charges. Approximately 197,000,000 bus. of wheat, it is estimated, were taken over in this manner in satisfaction of loans.

Wheat from the 1941 crop held under loan in farm storage, may be resealed until April 30, 1943, or may be repossessed any time prior to July 1, 1942. All 1941 farm-stored wheat not redeemed on which loans are not extended will become the property of Commodity Credit Corporation immediately upon delivery to an accepted warehouse. On May 9, 1942, loans were outstanding on approximately 99,896,000 bushels of this farm-stored wheat. In addition, loans were outstanding on approximately 3,000,000 bus. of wheat from the 1940 crop resealed on farms. This wheat must be redeemed by July 1, 1942 or delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation.

Preliminary reports indicate that under the 1941 program recently completed, loans were reported made on a total of 365,336,000 bus. of wheat, including 118,658,000 bus. stored on the farm and 246,678,000 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans have been repaid on about 51,000,000 bus., of which about 16,000,000 bushels were farm-stored and 35,000,000 were warehouse-stored. Prior to Apr. 30, 1942, the maturity date of the loans, about 15,500,000 bus. were delivered to the Corporation in satisfaction of loans, including approximately 2,400,000 bus. from farm storage and 13,100,000 bus. from warehouse storage. Sales May 5, 1942 and previous sales for feed of the 1941 wheat have amounted to about 3,100,000 bus. At the present time, approximately 1,300,000 bus. of excess quota wheat from the 1941 crop are held in warehouses under loans which have been extended for another year.

Stocks of wheat owned by the Corporation amount to approximately 210,400,000 bus. from the 1941 crop as of May 9. In addition, approximately 109,300,000 bus. from the 1939 and 1940 crops were held as of the same date in pools to be sold for the account of the producers.

Remittances for payment of loans on grain will no longer be accepted by the C.C.C. unless accompanied by signed order of borrower-grower. Hitherto grain under loan has been released on payment by parties not a party to the contract.



Grain dealers can help brother shippers in the collection of claims for loss in transit by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit. Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

Grand Saline, Tex., May 21.—Eleven box cars loaded with grain on a T. & P. R. R. east bound special were smashed in the local yards.—P. J. P.

## Warehouseman's Liability as of Date of Fire

F. H. Peavey & Co. operated two public warehouses under one license at Wahpeton, N. D., and on Aug. 3, 1939, received of P. L. Keating 606 bus., 10 lbs. of No. 3 dark northern wheat, for which a warehouse receipt was issued.

The next day, Aug. 4, the warehouse in which the wheat was stored burned and the entire contents was destroyed.

Peavey & Co. offered Keating \$339.46, the value of the wheat at the time of its destruction. The firm continued to operate at Wahpeton, repaired the burned house and operated both.

Keating brought suit for the highest market value of the wheat between the time of his demand for the delivery thereof and the date of the trial, alleging conversion.

Plaintiff Keating's contention that a different rule applies when a warehouseman continues in business was sustained by Judge Fred Jansonius of the district court of Burleigh County giving judgment as claimed.

Sec. 34, Chap. 155, Laws of North Dakota, 1927, provides:

"Where a public warehouseman ceases business thru destruction of warehouse by fire or other causes, or thru insolvency, such warehouseman shall redeem all outstanding storage receipts at the price prevailing on the date the warehouse was destroyed, or closed because of insolvency, and the holder of such upon due notice must accept the price and surrender the receipts."

Plaintiff said that since the foregoing statute permits a warehouseman who ceases business because of the destruction of his warehouse by fire, to settle with the owner of destroyed grain upon the basis of its value at the time of its destruction, it follows that he is to be denied that privilege if, as in this case, he continues in business at another warehouse and immediately rebuilds the destroyed warehouses and re-engages in business therein.

Keating was represented in court by J. M. Hanley of Mandan; and the North Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners was represented as intervenor by James M. Hanley, Jr., of Bismarck. W. H. Stutsman of Mandan and A. C. Remele of Minneapolis represented defendant Peavey & Co.

A reversal was ordered Mar. 14, 1942, by Judge Burke of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, who said:

It does not follow from the fact that a bailment of grain continues after the sale of the grain that it also continues after destruction of the grain by fire. Consideration of custom and necessity of the business which gave rise to the legal fiction in the case of a sale do not exist in case of destruction by fire. We therefore find no support in the decisions for the construction which plaintiff contends should be given to Sec. 34. Standing alone this statute merely fixes the liability of a warehouseman who ceases business because of the destruction of his warehouse from any cause or because of insolvency. Plaintiff's contention that, by negative import, the statute upsets well established rules of law and imposes a different measure of liability for destroyed grain upon a warehouseman who continues in business is not sound.

Further it is contrary to the clear implication of Sec. 29 of the same chapter which provides:

"All grain, whether on storage ticket or deposit with the warehouseman, shall be kept insured at the expense of such warehouseman for the benefit of the owner."

In this section the Legislature has made provision to protect a bailor of stored grain against loss arising from the destruction of the grain. It has protected him to the extent of the value of the grain at the time of its destruction.

We think that Sec. 29 is a clear legislative recognition of the general rule that a bailment of stored grain in a public warehouse is terminated by the destruction of the grain.—3 N. W. (2d) 104.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Corn Chops Subject to Price Ceiling?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Are corn chops subject to price regulation under the regulation of Apr. 28?—L. P. Cook & Son, Memphis, Tenn.

**Ans.:** Supplemental Regulation No. 1, effective May 11 excludes ground grain feeds. These are whole grains or seeds which are ground only for the purpose of feeding animals. Corn chops come under this classification and are exempt. It makes no difference whether the grains are crushed, cracked or pulverized; they are exempt.

### Washington News

The introduction of a bill in Congress requiring the collection of statistics on stocks of soybeans the same as on grain is contemplated.

The senate banking committee voted May 19 to exclude farm products from commodities the R.F.C. would be authorized to buy and sell for price control.

John R. Turney has been appointed director of the newly created division of transport conservation controlling passenger and freight vehicles, under the O.D.T.

Senator Wheeler told the Senate there had been waste and extravagance in administering the federal farm programs. Senator Byrd said 10,000 farm committeemen had collected \$44,000,000 in expenses during the last fiscal year. No wonder they wish to continue.

The Senate May 20 passed the bill appropriating \$865,000,000 for the Dept. of Agriculture. The C.C.C. is authorized to dispose of 125,000,000 bus. of wheat as low as 85% of the parity price of corn. House concurrence is required, as the House bill forbids sales below parity.

Authority to buy and sell commodities at a loss is provided in a bill approved by the Senate banking committee, and empowering the R.F.C. and F.C.C. to make subsidy payments for the purpose of holding prices down. Borrowing power of the R.F.C. is increased \$5,000,000,000 and of the C.C.C. \$1,000,000,000.

Dry milk solids are defined in a bill introduced by Rep. Patman, as "the product resulting from the removal of fat and water from milk and contains the lactose, milk proteins and milk minerals in the same relative proportions as in the fresh milk from which made. It contains not over 5% moisture. The fat content is not over 1½% unless otherwise indicated."

Insurance against air raid property losses is provided in a bill signed by the president. The War Damage Corp., a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., shall use RFC funds; not to exceed \$1,000,000,000, to provide, thru insurance, reinsurance, or otherwise, against loss of or damage to property, real and personal, which may result from enemy attack, including any action taken by the military, naval, or air forces of the United States in resisting enemy attack. Such protection shall be made available thru the War Damage Corp. on and after a date to be determined and published by the Sec'y of Commerce which shall not be later than July 1, 1942. Uniform premium rates for each type of property with respect to which such protection is made available shall be established from time to time by the War Damage Corp.

J. R. Bishop has been appointed head of the grain products section of the W.P.B. He will handle also flour and feed problems. Mr. Bishop is vice pres. of the American Maize Co.

Jos. L. Overlock has been appointed Chicago regional director of the W.P.B. He was at one time comptroller of the Armour Grain Co., and from 1930 to 1941 was vice pres. of the Continental-Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.

### Storage Interests Kansas Co-operatives

At the annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at Wichita, Apr. 15, C. C. Winter, state wheat loan administrator, said that terminal facilities are crowded and cannot handle the crop.

L. F. Kirkwood of Preston was elected pres., and F. M. Cudney of Belpre, vice pres. for the ensuing year.

### Abbreviated Names of Federal Agencies

AAA: Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Administers Agricultural Adjustment Act.

AMA: Agricultural Marketing Administration. Consolidates marketing services and programs of the following: SMA: Surplus Marketing Administration; AMS: Agricultural Marketing Service; CEA: Commodity Exchange Administration; FSCC: Federal Surplus Commodity Corp.

BAE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Plans—programs and economic research for the Department of Agriculture.

CCC: Commodity Credit Corporation: Buys, sells, lends upon, or otherwise deals in agricultural or other commodities.

FCA: Farm Credit Administration. Provides a credit system for agricultural and farmer co-operative marketing, purchasing and business service organizations. Sells grain elevators on which mortgages to it are foreclosed.

FCIC: Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Provides all-risk crop insurance to wheat and cotton growers.

FSA: Farm Security Administration. Administers program for rural rehabilitation and farm tenant aid.

FTC: Federal Trade Commission. Its purpose is to prevent unfair competition; false advertising; price discrimination; and to investigate economic and business conditions.

ICC: Interstate Commerce Commission. Regulates common carriers engaged in interstate commerce transportation.

WPB: War Production Board. Exercises general direction over war procurement and production program.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 4, 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8, 9. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 12.—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Marcus Whitman Hotel, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 12, 13. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

June 17-19. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, De Sota Hotel, Savannah, Ga.

June 18, 19. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 22, 23, 24. American Seed Trade Ass'n. Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y.

June 29.—Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Memorial Union Bldg., Lafayette, Ind.

Oct. 12-13.—Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Oct. 12-13.—Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

### Nails and Metal for Wood Bins?

A promise that lumber frozen at the mills would be made available for construction of grain storage bins was made by the W.P.B. May 22.

Farm equipment manufacturers were told to make as many wooden bins as they could.

Last week, at the army's request, W.P.B. prohibited large producers from making any deliveries of construction lumber—of the type needed to build such bins—except to the army, navy, and maritime commission.

Because of the growing demand for bins to handle the large grain crop, William R. Tracy, chief of the WPB farm machinery and equipment branch, announced that the limitation would not apply to wooden bins containing only small quantities of metal.

Additional steps must be taken by allocations of nails and reinforcing metals.

### Soybean Inspections Drop Sharply in April

Soybean inspected receipts dropped to 1,257 cars in April, bringing the total since Oct. 1 to 37,769 cars, the Department of Agriculture reports. April 1941 inspections totaled 3,738 cars. All but 48 cars of the April inspections this season classed as Yellow.

A larger percentage of the soybeans inspected graded No. 4 and Sample grade in April than in March. Only 78 percent of the April inspections graded No. 3 or better, while 15 per cent graded No. 4, and 7 per cent Sample grade. In March 84 per cent of the inspected receipts graded No. 3 or better and in April 1941, 92 per cent fell in these grades.

The inspections of soybeans in April included the equivalent of 10 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 22 cars.

Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, April 1942, in Carlots\*

Class	No. 1	No. 2	Grade No. 3	No. 4	Sample	Total April 1942	Total October 1, 1941 to April 30, 1942
Yellow	18	276	534	182	90	1,090	37,016
Green	—	1	3	1	2	7	11
Brown	—	6	4	4	1	16	384
Black	1	3	13	5	3	25	381
Mixed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total cars	20	286	554	192	96	1,257	37,769
Percentages	2	23	53	15	7	—	—
Total Oct. 1, 1941 to April 30, 1942	2664	9588	18651	5273	1593	—	37,769

\*Cargo and truck receipts converted into carlots on basis of 1,500 bushels equal 1 carlot.



## Problems of War Time Fire Protection

By C. R. McCOTTER of Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

At Ellicott City, Md., where the plant consisted of a fire resistive flour mill and a fire resistive elevator, the fire originated in a railroad trestle, from an undetermined cause. The plant was located about a block outside of the city limits, and when the fire was reported the volunteer department refused to respond until they could get authority from the chief. It took some fifteen minutes to get his approval, and by this time a fire was under way that it was impossible to control until a loss in excess of \$1,200,000 had resulted. Had the proper forethought been given to what might develop, certainly arrangements would have been made under which a call would have been responded to promptly; and had this been done, the probabilities are that the loss, which was discovered early, and was outside of the building, could have been handled without much trouble.

At Lawrenceburg, Ind., fire started on a wooden railroad spur trestle, so it will be seen the cause was very similar to the one at Ellicott City. During the early stages plant employees attempted to use a private hose line from the hydrant, but the hose burst when the water was turned on. Fire spread very rapidly; there was some delay in the arrival of the fire department, and the final story was a loss in excess of \$350,000. It is very evident that had the necessary study been given to the matter, the private fire brigade would have been well organized, the hose would have been in good condition, and the calamity averted. It so happens that this flour mill and elevator was the principal industry of the town. It cannot be rebuilt under present conditions, and the result is that the former employees of the company, who pretty generally own their homes, find themselves out of employment. Their own property has depreciated in value on account of the loss of the industry to the town. Isn't it logical to assume that this disaster to the town, to the mill company, and to its employees would have been averted had a little more attention been given to the training of the employees as to how best to handle a fire should one occur, and

then seeing to it that all fire fighting equipment was in excellent shape? I think so.

Three losses occurred between May 27 and May 31—undoubtedly the hottest week in the history of the mill and elevator industry. Certainly the Ellicott City and Lawrenceburg fires could have been avoided had proper precautions been taken; and this seems equally true of the Jersey City fire. We can now see the mistakes that made possible such disasters.

**Structural Factors** head the list. The very nature of a Terminal Elevator is such that there are large areas and vertical openings, so with this type of risk it is much more subject to total loss than any other class. The only answer to this one is to see that a fire does not get started.

**Occupancy Factors** are not so serious in elevator risks as in many others; but stocks under present conditions are heavy, and there are cases developing where older buildings are being overloaded, and this is serious. It is much better not to take a chance on overloading.

**Fire Protection Deficiencies** are wholly within your control. See that adequate fire protection is provided. Better have too much than not enough. Property owners place too much reliance on municipal protection and expect to do the impossible. Remember, you control the first line of defense.

**Delays in Giving Alarm.**—Chief reasons are that persons without adequate experience, equipment, or help, try to put out the fire without calling the fire department. Inadequate watch service and fire alarm protection are other causes under this heading. Watchman schools in the large cities are proving to be of real value, and should be utilized.

**Fire Fighting Difficulties.**—It is difficult to anticipate what may develop under this heading, but if you will have your fire chief go over your plant no doubt he will be able to point out many factors; and those that can be solved, by all means see that they are promptly taken care of.

**Water Supplies** have greatly improved in recent years.

**Shortage of Hydrants** is a difficulty that is very common with terminal elevators. Fires cannot be fought without ample water supplies, and if a proper number of hydrants have not been provided, it may be the reason for losing your plant.

The superintendent, of course, should see that at all times there is an ample supply of fire fighting equipment contained in the elevator, and that all employees are properly instructed as to its use. It is surprising the number of losses that have occurred on account of fire extinguishers not having been kept in good condition, or hose allowed to deteriorate to the point that when put into use they burst and are of no value. Recent disasters have brought home to us that Washington's slogan—"In Time of Peace Prepare for War"—is a very good one. It is equally true that it is very well to plan carefully how to handle a fire should one occur, and if you will call your fire chief and have him become thoroughly familiar with your plant, he probably will be able to give you some suggestions at the moment for some improvement that might be made to prevent a fire; and certainly he will be in a better position to handle one should it occur.

If the elevator superintendents, thru their local chapters, would copy the work of the superintendents of the packing plants on this fire prevention matter, a long step would have been taken towards meeting the continual problems that are developing in the industry. An organization of this kind would, we are sure, in practically every city have the hearty sup-

port of the fire department, and out of it you would find that you could avail yourselves of the technical knowledge of the fire department engineers, who, with you, could study in advance how best to handle a fire in your property should one occur. It is so much better to prevent fires than to put them out after they are started; but it is very essential that fires, when they do get started, be controlled promptly, and by so doing avoid such disasters as Ellicott City, Lawrenceburg, and Jersey City.

If your organization were to adopt our suggestion of making a united effort along fire prevention lines, in the large terminal centers, there would still be the markets at smaller centers where your organization could be of real value too, by passing on to them the accomplishments of your local chapters. Take, for example, Salina, Hutchinson, Wichita, and Enid. Here is a group of markets, so located, that it is not at all difficult to get together, and with the exceedingly large storage in these four markets, who can doubt that if the superintendents of all these plants were to work together, but that a great piece of fire prevention work could be developed; and out of it additional protection given to millions of bushels of grain.

Your organization is in a fine position to render a real service to your country at this particular time, by providing the leadership and by so doing you will not only render a real war service, but you will make the industry with which you are associated, stand out as one that was accepting its responsibilities. We want to again emphasize the fact that the properties under your care are loaded, probably as never before, with food products. The country elevator manager with his 40,000 bushels of wheat is feeling his responsibility; but you gentlemen have millions in your charge, and your responsibility is increased accordingly.

In Nebraska in the first World War Conservation Associations were organized in state units for the inspection of all food handling plants. The stock and mutual companies volunteered the services of their fieldmen and an intensive inspection plan was worked out. The fire losses in Nebraska, on this type of property, for the first six months of 1917 were, in round figures, \$500,000. I might say that Omaha contributed more than its share of this loss. The inspection work was gotten under way in June, and for the last six months of the year the total loss in the state on this class of property was under \$5,000. Here we have an illustration of a six months' period under quite normal conditions, and six months when everyone was on his toes, taking a personal responsibility and seeing that no property under his care was jeopardized by any carelessness on his part.

**Furnishing Leadership** is the responsibility of you superintendents. You can call your men together at least once a month and discuss with them the necessity for every precaution being taken, and get them thoroughly sold on the idea that this is their opportunity for helping the cause. A sweeper or oiler who is handling his job in a rather irresponsible way, when he realizes that he has a very personal responsibility in this matter, you can rest assured that the oiler is going to be a little more careful, and the sweeper is going to do a little better job than he has been doing in the past. Not only that—he is going to see that the other fellow is checked up on. Before probably he wouldn't pay any attention to someone who threw away a cigarette that might possibly be the cause of a serious fire. Now he will see to it that careless smoking is not tolerated. I wonder if you realize that the careless cigarette smoker has offset a goodly portion of the fire prevention work that has been done in recent years?

Let us again adopt the slogan that was so very effective in the first World War—A FIRE FROM ANY CAUSE WILL BE A CALAMITY—A CARELESS FIRE WILL BE A CRIME.

If we will do this, we will be backing up our boys who are giving their all. Can we do less?



Walter C. Holstein, Milwaukee, Wis., Pres. Elect Grain & Stock Exchange.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Turon, Kan., May 23.—Corn was planted late and is slow growing as it has been too cool. Wheat is looking pretty good; it is getting pretty rank.—Turon Mill & Elevator.

Gill, Colo., May 23.—Planting of beans planned, about 100%; planting of beans, dry land, 125%; planting of grain, 100%, fair condition.—Gill Farmers Co-op. Prod. Co., M. A. Ware, mgr.

Walters, Okla., May 21.—No beans raised in this county. Wheat almost a failure, only 10% of a crop. Oats and barley, none. Green bugs got nearly everything.—D. E. Wegener Grain Co.

Boonville, Ind.—Growing wheat in Warrick County is looking good and indications point to a good yield. Oats also are looking good. The acreage of oats is small. Rye is heading out.—W.B.C.

Frankfort, Ind., May 19.—Large acreage of beans being sown. Local seed supply is adequate; about 10% more acres. Less corn, less wheat but more oats. Grass good.—Farm Bureau Co-operative.

Lambert, Okla., May 20.—Wheat acreage about 90%; condition, 85%; beans, none planted; corn, none planted; oats, acreage, 103%, condition, 80%; barley, acreage, 110%, condition, 93%.—J. McGrady.

Winnipeg, Man., May 20.—Wheat seeding in Manitoba is now 25% to 35% complete and a fair start has been made with coarse grains. Moisture conditions in Manitoba are excellent.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Noblesville, Ind.—Continued rains have halted farm work in central Indiana and may make it necessary for some farmers to replant part of their crops. Farmers are planning to plant their average acreage of corn.—W.B.C.

Fairbury, Ill., May 19.—No beans sown up to date; a year ago at least 30% were sown. None will be plowed under unless something happens to them. Bad weather has delayed corn planting, none more than 40% planted here. Oats look fair.—T. D. Karnes.

Brookings, S. D.—It is reported that not over 25% of corn has been planted and this makes it late as normal planting time is May 5 to 10. It has been years since topsoil and subsoil have been so thoroughly soaked down. What is needed now is warm growing weather.

Loup City, Neb., May 20.—No beans planted in this part of Nebraska. Condition of small grain is good, moisture ample, but warm weather is needed. Barley acreage increased 15%; oats decreased 10%; wheat increased about 10%; corn will be unchanged.—Brown Grain Co., A. L. Brown.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 23.—Discouraging reports are coming into our office about the condition of our wheat crop. Purdue University earlier this week estimated the Indiana wheat crop as being only about two-thirds of the production of last year.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Shelby county farmers attempting to co-operate in the government's national "Food for Victory" campaign may be seriously handicapped in production of vital foodstuffs by ravages of the corn borer and cutworm, it has been revealed by H. W. Dwight Brinson, county agricultural agent.—W.B.C.

Rich Hill, Mo., May 19.—Wheat not planted, last year almost a failure. Corn planting delayed, too much rain; oats looking good. Soybean planting is being delayed; expect large acreage of beans, also large acreage of grain sorghums, to take place of wheat, etc., not planted or in very poor condition.—Peoples Elevator Co.

Pampa, Tex., May 20.—The wheat crop in the Panhandle of Texas has never been better, and about 1,400 farmers here in 32 counties are planting soybeans. We have sold about 4,000 bus. of seed this spring, and many farmers are begging for more seed. Prospects for a banner soybean crop have never been better. Soybean seed will be in great demand next winter and spring.—Dean Young.

Helena, Mont., May 1.—The largest winter wheat crop in the history of the state is indicated by the crop report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report gives an abandoned acreage percentage of 3% which compares favorably with the 4.2% abandonment for last year and the average of 26.1% abandonment for the 1930-39 period.—Jay G. Diamond, Sr. Agr. Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Topeka, Kan., May 15.—Kansas winter wheat prospects improved during the fore part of May and the production estimate as of May 15 was 174,828,000 bushels compared with 172,771,000 bushels as of May 1, according to a report issued today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The present forecast of production is for the third largest crop on record being exceeded only in 1930 and the record crop of 1931.—H. L. Collins, Sr. Agr. Statistician.

Helena, Mont., May 19.—Cool, cloudy weather with heavy rains that slowed down farming operations and crop growth featured the week ending May 19. In many of the mountain areas of the state, snow fell and temperatures below freezing were common. Moisture conditions in the north-central section of the state, where the topsoil was beginning to dry out, were much improved and the already good supply of moisture throughout the rest of the state was increased considerably.—Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E. U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Vinita, Okla., May 20.—No soybeans sowed as yet, too much wet weather will be small acreage put out. Wheat only about 25% average acreage. Too wet last fall to plant. Wheat is not any good, about half plowed up that was planted; 100% acreage oats out, but very late; Green bug hurting some, cannot tell as yet the extent. Very little corn planted as yet, perhaps not over 20%; too much rain and cold wet weather, cannot get in fields; looks bad for our corn farmers as well for all small grain farmers. Conditions worse than has been for 20 years; all too much rains and cold weather. Flax crop won't be any good, not over 50% average under best condition here on out.—Vinita Hay & Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 23.—Flaxseed crop conditions in the northwestern states and northern Iowa are ideal. Usually conditions at this stage are good but this year, except for a few unimportant situations in the aggregate, soil and weather conditions are perfect. For the first part of this week the weather continued cool and rainy, with frosts and freezes rather recurrent, but for the last few days the sun has been shining and warmer temperatures have been the rule everywhere. In northern Iowa the flaxseed plant has made fair growth and has good color except on some wet low lands; in southern Minnesota and in South Dakota there has been some erosion damage which will necessitate replanting, but this is far offset by the perfect moisture conditions elsewhere. In the northern zones the low temperatures did no real damage and seeding operations are about completed. With normal weather, i. e., sunshine and intermittent rains and reasonable temperatures, the flax plant—with plenty of surface and subsoil moisture—should boom right along.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 20.—In spite of the cold weather and wet soil which has seriously interrupted field work, the greater part of the small grain seeding has been accomplished and a fair amount of corn planting has been done. Early sown wheat, barley, and oats are well above the ground, and while recent cold weather has retarded top growth, it has tended to develop sturdy roots, and the more advanced fields are stooling. Small grain generally shows a good stand and healthy color, but many reports have been received that early sown flax is yellow and in need of sunshine and higher temperatures for normal development. Reports on fall sown rye and wheat are almost uniformly enthusiastic, these grains having made exceptional progress. Extremely weedy conditions, particularly in flax fields, have been the subject of comment from many localities—the growth of weeds having been favored by so much moisture and the slow growth of the grain during the cool rainy weather. Northwest crop conditions are decidedly favorable at this time. It is unlikely that the prolonged seeding period will noticeably affect the total acreage, although it has caused some shifting from wheat and possibly corn to feed, forage crops, and flax. The widespread use of early maturing hybrid corn has, to a large extent, minimized the hazard of late corn planting.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Higginsville, Mo., May 20.—Missouri should have plenty storage room for its crop of wheat, which I firmly believe will not be more than ten million bushels. Some of the lowlands are overflowing, which means a further loss. Farmers are having a hard time getting their corn planted on account of too much rain, which is keeping them out of the fields. With most farmers using tractors, and the tractor will not travel through these wet spots like horses will, it slows down the working of the land. Maybe we will not have a surplus of corn and feeding grains this year.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 21.—Copious rains have produced an excellent moisture condition in almost all grain raising areas of the United States and the Canadian Provinces. The crop continues to develop favorably in the Southwest. The only complaint is that growth has been so favorable that a large portion of the acreage is exceptionally rank. Wheat is heading in central Kansas and harvest will begin the last week in May in Texas and some portions of Oklahoma. Hessian fly damage is showing up on a large acreage in eastern and central Kansas. The spring wheat crop is seeded except in several areas of the Red River Valley where excessive moisture is still delaying operations. Durum seeding in this area was delayed by wet ground.—T. R. Shaw, Editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Alliance, Neb., May 17.—Stephen Deaver tells me that, from April 1 to May 15, they have had 18 ins. of moisture at Berea. From what I have seen in Box Butte County and elsewhere I don't doubt his word in the least. Saturday was the 21st consecutive day it has rained or snowed. I would never have believed it possible that so much water could stand around Alliance. Over the highway in places south, at the west edge of town and for a time 4 ft. deep in the Underpass. Lakes everywhere. Every foot of the golf course under water and half the airport. They tell me that all the sandhill lakes, some of which have been dry for several years, are again filled. The worry now is that the wheat crop will be hit by rust and that the early fall frosts will get the late crops on account of delay in getting into the fields.—H. M. Lehr.

Decatur, Ill., May 23.—Winter wheat acreage in Illinois remaining for harvest is estimated at 1,107,000 acres or the smallest in the 76 years of record. This compares with 1,765,000 in 1941 and the 10-year average of 2,016,000 acres. Acreage sown last fall was 1,216,000 acres compared with 1,338,000 sown in the fall of 1940; abandonment 9% compared with 4% a year ago and the 10-year average of 4.8%. The above average abandonment is due mainly to the heavy loss of the seeded acreage in central and lower west central Illinois. Wheat entered the winter with condition below average due to late seeding and water damage to low spots. Wheat heading in southern part of the state. Oats generally look good except for being stunted and discolored in some of the low spots from too much rain and not enough sunshine.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

The American Dry Milk Institute at its annual meeting Apr. 24-25 at Chicago re-elected its executive committee. C. E. Gray, chairman of the executive committee, said the lend-lease program called for 200,000,000 lbs. dry milk, and "It appears that much more than the 200,000,000 lbs. will be available."

## Restriction on Rubber-Tired Trucking

The O.D.T. order effective June 1 provides for the elimination of special deliveries, call backs, and more than one delivery to the same person on the same day by any powered or horse-drawn rubber-tired vehicle.

Section 501.33 of the order, which calls for a 25% reduction in delivery mileage, as compared with operations in the corresponding month in 1941, after elimination of special deliveries, call backs, and repeat trips, goes into effect June 1.

Only farmers hauling produce from their own farms, or co-operative organizations hauling out-bound commodities for their members and return products for members, are exempt from the O.D.T. order. Any trucker who hauls for hire or who hauls products he buys or sells come under the order, the purpose of which is to conserve rubber and trucks.



# Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., May 21.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending May 15, 1942, decreased 7,947,550 bus., as compared with the previous week and decreased 41,762,612 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 424,311,694 bus. compared with 432,259,244 bus. for the previous week and 466,074,306 bus. for the week of May 16, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending May 15, 1942, amounted to 1,402,709 bus., an increase of 333,267 bus. over the revised figures of the previous week when 1,069,442 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 6,679,294 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 41 weeks from Aug. 1, 1941, to May 15, 1942, as compared with the same period in 1941 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1941: Manitoba 35,188,825 (48,923,496); Saskatchewan 92,371,978 (198,587,652); Alberta 56,777,996 (133,658,271) bus. For the 41 weeks ending May 15, 1942, and the same period in 1941, 184,338,799 and 381,169,419 bus. were received from the farms.—S. A. Cudmore, acting Dominion Statistician.

## USDA 1941 Corn Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported that Commodity Credit Corporation made 104,432 loans, in the amount of \$79,900,944, on 109,475,865 bus. of 1941 crop corn through May 16, 1942. Loans made to date have averaged 73 cents per bushel. Loans by States follow:

State	No. Loans	Bushels	Amount
Illinois	20,458	28,073,214	\$21,034,814.96
Indiana	1,585	1,693,424	1,259,849.88
Iowa	43,763	46,974,393	34,113,983.81
Kansas	1,317	1,028,598	769,542.23
Kentucky	56	159,098	125,660.78
Maryland	7	4,859	4,081.47
Michigan	6	2,435	1,586.53
Minnesota	8,782	8,095,320	5,598,455.69
Missouri	2,501	1,906,129	1,485,586.04
Nebraska	20,912	17,377,281	12,524,474.09
North Car.	25	19,306	11,575.56
North Dak.	32	10,623	5,249.07
Ohio	840	582,251	455,753.28
South Dak.	4,079	3,440,537	2,453,094.37
Virginia	1	1,086	684.18
Wisconsin	18	11,241	8,553.00
Totals	104,432	109,475,865	\$79,900,943.94

**Legality of the May 2 referendum on the wheat quota is questioned by a group of farmers at Canton, O., who voted to bring a test suit at a meeting sponsored by the Ohio Marketing Quota Protest Ass'n and the Stark County Tax Free Wheat Ass'n, both headed by Russell Kiko.**

## Feeding Wheat in Missouri

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Many dealers are taking advantage of the feed wheat offered by the C.C.C. They are shipping in feed wheat and the quality is very good. Feeding hogs the cracked wheat, which is usually done by the elevator, and feeding the whole wheat to poultry. There have never been as many hogs and poultry raised in Missouri as the past six months and many farmers are just beginning to get going. The dairy cow is getting her share of attention. This will account for the feeding of a lot of wheat; 100 million bushels is being earmarked for stock and poultry and if this gets going good, in all livestock sections of the country, another 100 million bushels will be needed. I believe in the next 90 days a lot of wheat will be consumed and elevator operators will wonder what has become of our surplus. Missouri will not raise more than 10 million bushels of wheat and it may be less.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y, Higginsville, Mo.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,510	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Oct. 11	59,115	40,329	18,289	20,834	10,833
Oct. 18	51,803	40,148	16,274	19,989	10,193
Oct. 25	51,560	41,304	16,765	20,081	9,617
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Nov. 8	53,592	42,348	16,924	20,827	9,548
Nov. 15	52,968	42,254	16,694	21,287	9,432
Nov. 22	52,577	40,090	16,941	21,204	9,532
Nov. 29	50,385	42,446	15,668	20,888	9,403
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Dec. 13	49,098	43,432	13,402	19,225	6,992
Dec. 20	40,058	43,725	12,832	19,328	6,893
Dec. 27	39,077	44,586	12,014	19,566	6,888
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,194	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	36,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733
Jan. 17	34,834	56,212	12,453	23,268	6,406
Jan. 24	36,400	61,696	12,853	24,887	6,525
Jan. 31	36,395	62,000	12,199	26,702	6,888
Feb. 7	36,393	65,159	11,927	27,667	7,486
Feb. 14	34,742	65,726	12,346	27,257	6,872
Feb. 21	34,255	65,673	12,436	27,553	7,100
Feb. 28	34,087	66,928	12,393	28,604	7,195
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Mar. 14	34,824	67,530	12,621	29,381	7,260
Mar. 21	35,602	66,905	12,134	29,495	6,880
Mar. 28	36,090	68,597	12,209	29,548	6,852
Apr. 4	36,133	73,143	12,202	29,429	7,060
Apr. 11	35,539	73,144	12,611	29,483	6,960
Apr. 18	36,787	73,031	12,711	27,683	6,697
May 16	32,820	67,204	9,413	26,007	5,225
May 23	33,670	65,253	8,191	25,548	4,974
Apr. 25	34,666	71,425	11,957	27,364	6,267
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
May 9	32,799	68,505	9,697	26,107	5,332

## Use a Perpetual Merchandise Inventory

Grain and feed dealers faced with limiting orders from WPB on the stocks of bags, or fish oils, or fencing they may handle and with the prospect of many new stock limitations growing out of administration efforts to control inflation, would do well to examine the merits of a perpetual stock inventory.

One Iowa dealer has set up a 3 x 5 inch card system, hand-ruled and with typewritten headings for Date Received, Sold and Balance, to record his receipts of each item of merchandise, his sales, and his balance on hand. This card system is set up under the popular library system of numbering. Card for each item of stock is filed alphabetically in a box by itself.

Kept up to date, the perpetual inventory cards tell him at a glance how much of any item he has on hand, and warn him when his stock of each item is falling below his requirements.

## Rice Millers Ask Price Ceiling for All or None

Full co-operation of the rice industry was asked by G. H. Hirth, Chicago, procurement specialist, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, who told delegates attending the 43rd annual convention of the Rice Millers Ass'n at Hot Springs, Ark., May 20, that the United States Army wants to buy rice from the millers but that millers appear more concerned over their civilian business.

W. A. Reid, executive vice pres. of the Rice Millers Ass'n said, "What our friend means is that if we do not sell rice to the army it will requisition the rice if it needs it, and we should co-operate."

L. A. Black, DeWitt, Ark., is the newly elected president of the Rice Millers Ass'n, succeeding Hobert Foster of Gueydan, La. Other new officers include: R. L. Williams, Houston, Tex., R. D. Dalfred, Crowley, La., and George Mouton, Harrisburg, Ark., vice pres's.

W. M. Reid, New Orleans, vice pres. and administrative officer, said, despite bad weather the South produced 12,200,000 barrels of rice last year, adding that probably the largest acreage of rice in history is being planted.

Mr. Reid also demanded price ceilings on wages, salaries and farm products if ceilings are to be imposed on consumer goods. President Foster urged an advertising campaign to bring before the housewives the benefits of rice.—  
I. H. G.

### Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for July delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

[illegible]



## Storage, Cars and Priorities Concern Panhandle Dealers

The Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its 29th annual convention in the Crystal Ballroom of the Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex., Friday and Saturday, May 15-16.

Primary concerns before the gathering were the storage problems, War Production Board orders, and priorities thru which to maintain efficiency of grain elevators.

Two business sessions were held, one during the morning of each day.

### Friday Morning Session

PRESIDENT E. C. SHUMAN, White Deer, presided at the opening session.

DR. EARL G. HAMLETT, pastor, Polk Street Methodist Church, asked divine guidance.

REX BAXTER, manager, Amarillo Chamber of Commerce, warmly welcomed the delegates.

O. D. DINWIDDIE, Hart, responded for the delegates.

### Grain Trade in War

SAM L. RICE, Metamora, O., president, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, invited all to attend the convention of the national ass'n at Excelsior Springs, Mo., Oct. 12 and 13.

Mr. Rice reviewed ass'n affairs from the national standpoint, and described the relations of the grain trade with government farm and grain agencies. He urged whole-souled support of the government in its war program. Mr. Rice's address appeared in the May 13 number of Grain & Feed Journals.

### ODT Orders

S. J. COLE, regional director, Dallas Office of Defense Transportation, explained ODT orders to save rubber tires on trucks and cars, and to use railroad rolling stock with maximum efficiency, anticipating this necessity for the duration. Mr. Cole's remarks were covered in the report of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n convention in the May 13 number of Grain & Feed Journals.

Mr. Cole noted that many of the men in Washington who are issuing orders were drawn from the industries affected.

ODT's Order No. 5 reverses the shift from railroad cars to trucks in grain transport. It will be difficult to change back from this adjustment, but it must be done. We must make maximum use of all of our transportation facilities.

### Ass'n Finances

SECY JOE S. MORRIS, Amarillo, gave the ass'n's financial report, showing disposition of funds. His report was promptly approved.

Sec'y Morris reviewed the ass'n's part in fighting freight rate differentials, these cases soon to be heard by the I.C.C. and by the Texas R.R. Commission.

### Store Wheat on Farms

GEORGE KUBLIN, Washington, D. C., advisor to the A.A.A., urged closer cooperation between warehousemen and county A.A.A. com'temen. Farmers contact the government thru these com'tes and these com'tes can help alleviate the psychological distress which will arise over the shortage of storage space.

Mr. Kublin repeated his remarks before the Enid convention of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n (see elsewhere in this number).

Mr. Kublin said wheat disposal thru feed dealers and distilleries making alcohol must be subsidized for wheat at present prices is too high in price for such use. Exports are almost impossible except at prohibitive subsidies. Canadian wheat sells to England about 50c per bu. below our domestic price structure, thus commanding the major export outlet.

Wheat prices would decline, said Mr. Kublin, to 50c per bu. in this country were it not for the A.A.A. wheat loans, marketing quotas and production control.

The penalty for marketing excess wheat this year is 57c per bu. Some farmers may not realize this, but the loan price is higher.

Grain com'tes have been set up in all grain markets to control inbound shipments of wheat, said Mr. Kublin. "We want the grain dealers to handle their local storage themselves. The only way you can solve the problem is to persuade farmers to hold their grain on the farm. Don't make storage promises that you cannot fulfill."

Railroads are tremendously busy. They promise to furnish cars for wheat but they insist that cars must be loaded and unloaded quickly and they will not furnish cars for loading unless these cars can be unloaded when they reach terminals. The permit system will apply to shipments of all grain, not wheat alone.

Mr. Kublin said a change in procedure on exchanges will be necessary. Commission merchants will be unable to sell on a basis of consigned cars. They will have to deal in "offers to ship."

Wheat shipped into Iowa for storage in steel bins, said the speaker, is expected to be used for feed. Iowa's heavy feeding program is already causing feed shortages in some areas.

Since C.C.C. owns so much of the wheat in store, warehousemen should be able to co-mingle such wheat with C.C.C. permission and ex-

change warehouse receipts accordingly. Your co-mingling proposition should be presented to the C.C.C. and a copy should be sent to the Wells com'te in Washington.

### Get in the Scrap

JOHN WINTERS, Amarillo, spoke of WPB's salvage program and introduced L. C. Huff of the Texas Salvage Com'te. Mr. Huff asked grain dealers to cooperate in collecting scrap metal, rubber, rags and paper from farms where a great deal is available. Such material must go thru scrap dealers (who will be registered May 20) because it must be graded and classified for resale to steel mills. Such material is more important to the war effort than gold and silver, as evidenced by stopping production of 400 odd items that require metal.

Mr. Huff vigorously urged his listeners to save all old rubber, metal, paper, etc., to create a stock pile on which the war effort can draw, terming such saving a patriotic duty, and anticipating a ready market soon.

### Priorities

BOB HARPER, priorities section, WPB, Dallas office, said his board asks three questions about any request for materials. They are; "Will it fly; will it float; will it shoot?" Before you follow your inclination to build and expand, ask yourself if it will interfere with the war effort.

Grain dealers have General Preference Order No. P100 to help them. It is for maintenance, repairs and operating supplies. The order allows no more, and the order must be endorsed so that the man who fills your order can restock.

Mr. Harper explained processes in applying for ratings for capital equipment such as new machinery. This does not mean that you will get what you want, but if you get a war order preference and can find a dealer who has what you need in stock, you can require that he sell it to you.

Procedure in applying for permission to build a granary involves application to county boards.

The new lumber restrictions freezing soft wood lumber at the mills, does not affect lumber in retail yards. It may be that new orders will freeze retail stocks and make a war order necessary to get supplies.

WPB will control all materials essential to war thru sources of supply and manufacture.

If a man needed a conveyor belt to keep C.C.C. wheat in condition he could use a P100-A10 rating to force sale of needed belt by such dealer as has it in stock.

Violations of priority orders has forced WPB to control materials at the source.

### Com'tes

PRESIDENT SHUMAN appointed the following com'tes:

RESOLUTIONS: K. K. Smith, Tom Connally, and Lloyd Nelson.

### Officers and Directors, Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.



L. to R.: Directors Harry L. Kearns, Amarillo; Albert R. Clubb, Petersburg; Ben Smith, Plainview; Vice-President, H. G. Stinnett, Plainview; Directors, Earl Riffe, Stratford, and C. O. Byrnes, Dimmitt; President Lloyd Nelson, Claude, and Sec'y H. C. Adams, Amarillo.



**NOMINATING:** O. Dinwiddie, Joe Coffee, and Chick Neilson.

**AUDITING:** Gene Barks, Bob Yeager, and E. F. Tubb.

Adjourned to Saturday morning.

### Banquet

The annual banquet was held Friday evening in the hotel's Crystal Ballroom, with hunger and taste satisfying steak as the major course.

Speakers were eliminated. Entertainment was a song and dance group that performed during the dining, night-club fashion, and received enthusiastic applause.

Dancing and bridge followed until midnight.

### Saturday Morning Session

**PRESIDENT SHUMAN** presided at the closing session.

#### Rail Conditions

**C. P. WASSON**, Dallas, sec'y Southwest Shippers Advisory Board, described the condition of the railroads, noting fewer bad order cars, more box cars on granger lines, and the east-west movement of industrial war goods making available a large number of east-bound empty box cars. But the urgent need for movement of troops and war supplies is making heavy demands on railroad rolling stock, so box cars cannot be used for grain storage. They cannot be loaded unless pre-arrangements have been made for prompt unloading. If a permit system were not used to control shipments, cars would quickly congest terminals because of the shortage of storage space.

Mr. Wasson felt it necessary for shippers to get papers covering shipments to receivers before arrival of the loaded cars, to avoid delaying cars awaiting arrival of these papers.

#### Permits to Ship

**JOHN H. DAVIS**, assistant to J. E. Wells, Jr., head of the Wells Com'ite on Storage and Transportation of the A.A.A., Washington, D. C., called attention to Commodity Credit Corp.'s opening of bids for construction of 100,000,000 bus. of storage space in farm bins to be sold to farmers at 15c to 17c per bu. of space. Such bins as are not sold will be used by the C.C.C.

Heavy demands on railroads for shipping facilities and congestion in terminals makes necessary regulation of shipping of grain with a permit system, said Mr. Wells. The U.S.D.A., the ODT and other government agencies are vitally interested in transportation facilities.

Mr. Davis said 16 com'ites have been set up in grain markets. These are self-governing grain com'ites. Of course, if these com'ites fail, there is always the threat that ODT may take over the job.

Minneapolis and the northwest markets will operate under the Minneapolis plan. This general plan will be followed also in middle-western markets. It has used permits to regulate movement of storage grain, but allowed free movement of free grain.

Mr. Davis described the Minneapolis permit system procedure, explaining how applications are handled, and how available space is proportioned among shippers in greatest need of relief. Distribution of space is decided by a com'ite representing all market groups.

The Kansas City plan differs from the Minneapolis plan only in that it seeks to leave allocation of cars to the railroads (if the railroads do not want this job, it would revert to a grain com'ite); and in that it asks estimates from receivers covering vacant space and expected shipments to make space available. The plans are uniform in general principle, as they should be.

This year consideration must be given to market relationships.

Mr. Davis felt shippers and receivers must be aware of the shortage of rubber, which may become acute and affect deliveries.

The plan adopted must be an evolving plan. It must be flexible to meet the changing conditions. Com'ites should have a broad conception of the whole problem to be fair to all interests. The job can be done successfully if we

have the whole-hearted cooperation of everyone involved.

Responding to questions, Mr. Davis said terminal elevator operators have voluntarily given the market com'ites full authority for allocation of their available space.

#### Farmers Build Storage

**STATE A.A.A. COM'ITEMAN Thoma** explained how his organization is telling farmers to build storage space and is finding excellent response within the limits of available materials.

#### Order Seed Treatments Early

**L. L. STIRLAND**, Wilmington, Del., said his company is limited to the volume of Ceresan it may have made-up, but he said all users can be satisfied if they will spread their orders so as to take stocks ahead of seeding time. "If everyone waits until Sept. 1," he said, "it is doubtful if all can be supplied."

#### Resolutions Adopted

**THE RESOLUTIONS COM'ITE** offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

##### Aid in War Effort

**RESOLVED**, that as American citizens and members of this Ass'n we do our part to bring the war to an early conclusion.

##### Gypsy Peddlers

**WHEREAS**, itinerant merchants, or gypsy peddlers, who operate exclusively by motor vehicle on the public streets and highways, escape the taxes, regulations, payrolls, civic obligations and other costs imposed upon established producers and distributors,

**RESOLVED** that the Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n pledges its support to the Associated Producers & Distributors of Texas in working for enactment at the next session of the Texas legislature of an itinerant merchant law providing for reasonable regulation of the operations of gypsy peddlers in this state.

##### Closed Shop Disapproved

**RESOLVED**, that this Association go on record as disapproving the closed shop theory in defense industries.

##### Exemption from Truck Regulations

**RESOLVED**, that we ask the support of proper authorities in Washington with the idea of securing the following exemptions:

(1) That all established grain and seed firms, who deal in the handling of agricultural products either in the raw or processed be exempted from the provisions of Clause 501, 26, paragraph B and Clause 501, 24, paragraph C.

(2) In event the authorities cannot agree immediately to this exemption, we request that said authorities grant a stay of execution of this order for a period of at least thirty days beyond June 1, 1942, in order that a workable, practical, and economical plan may be devised by which the private motor carriers may in some manner perform the much-needed services that they are now rendering directly for the production of agricultural products.

A vote of thanks was given the Amarillo Grain Exchange for arrangement of the convention.

#### New Officers

The Nomination Com'ite named proposed new officers, all of whom were elected. They are: Lloyd Nelson, Claude, president; H. G. Stinnett, Plainview; H. C. Adams, Amarillo, sec'y-treasurer. Directors: Ben Smith, Plainview; C. O. Byrnes, Dimmitt; Albert R. Clubb, Petersburg; H. L. Kearns, Amarillo; Earl Riffe, Stratford.

#### Wheat Crop Condition

**FRANK WHITE**, Dallas, believed the government's Texas wheat crop estimate of 45,000,000 bus. is over-optimistic and thought Texas would produce 35,000,000 bus. on 3,000,000 seeded acreage; Oklahoma, 54,000,000 bus. on 4,000,000 acres. Basis for his belief is the thick growth, and green bugs. The best wheat is in the western and northwestern part of the state. East the wheat looks poor and thin.

Green bug has damaged severely the oats and barley and the late sown wheat.

**MR. THOMAS** said volunteer wheat can be substituted for seeded acres that fail when county A.A.A. com'ite approves.

#### Let's Cooperate

**SAM RICE**, recalled to the floor, expressed the spirit of the members of the national ass'n and the policy of the organization as one of service in the war emergency, willing to make sacrifices in the common cause, asking only to

do its duty, "for without our country, we would have no business for which to sacrifice."

### Panhandle Convention Notes

**FEW** more than 125 registered, but more than 250 appeared at the banquet.

**HOLDING** the banquet in the hotel instead of at the Amarillo Country Club, establishes a new rubber-saving policy of the ass'n for the duration.

**WAR-AGE** single men were notably absent at the Panhandle convention, as they were at other Southwestern conventions this year. This reduced the numbers in attendance.

**J. C. KINTZ** exhibited a Steinlite moisture tester and numerous elevator supply items like grain testing equipment, spout holders, bag holders, etc.

**B. W. BOXMEYER** exhibited cans and drums of Pronto grain fumigant.

**POPULAR** entertainment was found in an open house room near the meeting hall, where Andrews & Shank dispensed great quantities of free lunch and liquid refreshments.

**BURRUS ELEVATORS'** room was a popular rendezvous where refreshments were free and country elevator operators talked over their problems.

**LADIES** were entertained with coffee at a special registration during the forenoon of the first day, followed by a luncheon and a bridge party that lasted until near banquet time.

**PRINCIPAL WISH** expressed by the wishful was for more storage space in which to put the promising new wheat crop.

### Attendance at Amarillo

Dallas: Walter Irwin, W. A. Howard, Ross Stuard, F. I. White, J. C. Crouch.

Fort Worth: M. O. Andrews, Lucille Purvis, W. A. Parmale, J. W. Myers, W. B. Stowers, K. K. Smith, C. S. Elliott, Jack Greenman, Earl Ferguson, E. G. Rall, Leo Potishman.

Kansas City: E. P. Jessen, Eileen H. Miller.

Clovis, N. M.: G. W. Drake.

Oklahoma: C. F. Caudill, Altus.

Kansas: O. E. Bedell, Wichita; Price Feunquay, Wellington.

Texas Interior Points: Lloyd Airhart, Happy; O. C. Bailey, Vega; E. G. Barks, Tulsa; Max Bernard, Happy; D. I. Barnett, Miami; C. W. Bernier, Texoma; Paul Bimmerman, Sherman; H. A. Buhkuhl, Kress; Roy Burrus, Olton; Ed Campbell, Panhandle; J. L. Carhart, Panhandle; A. R. Clubb, Petersburg; T. F. Connally, Clarendon; L. R. Connor, Farnsworth; O. D. Dinwiddie, Hart; H. H. Edwards, Floydada; Buck Foegul, Littlefield; J. E. Fuller, Hart; H. R. Hankins, Lubbock; V. H. Harman, Happy; A. E. Hawkins, Muleshoe; W. J. Hill, Brushland; Jess Ketching, Texoma; James Ledwig, Groom; J. S. Logsdow, Hitchland; W. N. Martin, Vernon; Henry Maynard, Adrian; Milton Nelson, Canyon; Lloyd Nelson, Claude; J. M. Philpott, Miami; J. A. Pitman, Hereford; F. A. Rende, Panhandle; E. Riffe, Stratford; J. B. Riffe, Texoma; E. C. Shuman, White Deer; Henry Scius, Hereford; B. F. Smith, Plainview; Calvin Steen, Floydada; Walter Taack, Aiken; Burton Thornton, South Plains; H. E. Toles, Jr., Happy; W. T. Townsend, Happy; E. F. Tubb, Kingsmill; Tom Watson, Wildorado; J. E. Weeks, Claude; Pete Whitlow, Dimmitt.

### Grain Sold for Alcohol

The Department of Agriculture has reported that Commodity Credit Corporation had contracted for the sale, during the period ending April 30, 1942, of about 5,500,000 bus. of corn and about 238,000 bus. of wheat to be processed into ethyl alcohol, acetone, or butyl alcohol. Grain deliveries under these contracts to April 4 amounted to approximately 2,250,000 bushels.

Commodity Credit Corporation had previously offered to make available up to 60 million bushels of corn and wheat from Government-owned stocks of grain for conversion into industrial alcohol.

Requirements for industrial alcohol have been increased greatly as a result of the war. This type of alcohol is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, and as a base of solvents and other materials also essential in the war effort.

The use of grain conserves raw sugar, as approximately the same quantity of industrial alcohol can be produced from 40 bushels of grain as from 1 ton of raw sugar.



# Oklahoma Grain Dealers Expect Huge Wheat Crop

The Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its 45th annual convention May 13 and 14 in the Youngblood hotel, Enid.

The promise of a bumper wheat crop, with its attendant storage and transportation problems, was a leading topic before the more than 200 delegates who attended.

## Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT DALE H. JOHNSTON, Enid, presided at the opening session, Wednesday afternoon.

### President Johnston's Remarks

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON warmly welcomed the 200 delegates in the meeting room. He looked upon the grain, feed and seed business as second only to making of guns, munitions and war machinery in the war effort.

Times are troublesome, said President Johnston, with so many new orders being issued daily that need interpretation that no grain dealer can afford to attempt to get along without his ass'n. Unity is more necessary than ever in the all important food trade today.

Storage is a problem in the grain trade of the Southwest. But we are going to do the best we can and hope.

### National Affairs

SAM L. RICE, Metamora, O., president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reviewed national problems in the grain trade. He described the new C.C.C. uniform storage contract allowing increased storage, handling and conditioning rates. He told of freeing crushed grain and corn chop from price ceilings first established by OPA. He pleaded for new members and unity for the national ass'n and for a spirit of service to their communities and their country on the part of all grain dealers. Mr. Rice's address was published in the Grain & Feed Journals for May 13, page 371.

### Feed Problems

RALPH M. FIELD, Chicago, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, interpreted numerous government orders affecting the feed manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. His remarks repeated those reported in the Texas convention reports (Grain & Feed Journals, May 13) and in the Kansas convention report in this number. To this he added: "Conventions are unusually well attended this year. It demonstrates that grain dealers and feed dealers are intensely interested in learning more about the problems they face."

### AAA Loan Program

GEORGE KUBLIN, Washington, D. C., advisor to the A.A.A., discussed problems in handling the 1942 wheat crop. Points he made were:

Until recently we have been working on an international wheat agreement between U. S., Australia, Argentina, and Canada, major wheat producing countries, for the time when peace comes again. Other countries will need our wheat, but if all producing nations dump their stocks on the market at the same time, prices will be smashed. An ever-normal international granary is in prospect.

Sharp increases in production of many products are necessary to feed ourselves and our allies. Increases of 155% in peanuts, 55% in soybeans, and many other products complicates the storage problem. Such products also need warehousing.

We have plenty of wheat, a carry-over of 640,000,000 bus., enough to supply more than 500 loaves of bread for every man, woman, and child in the country. So efforts are being made in trying to develop new outlets. Distilleries producing alcohol are one of these.

Canada will carry over more than 400,000,000 bus. of wheat this year in spite of some exports. Argentina is in a similar position with 800,000,-

000 bus. of corn, as well as large quantities of wheat available for export. Australia has been partially successful in controlling wheat production thru marketing quotas.

All of these countries have wheat prices far below our own, at least 50c a bu. below in the case of Canada. Our exports of wheat have been only about 7,000,000 bus. to Russia thru Siberia, and some sales of Texas wheat to Mexico.

Farmers in the southwest appear least favorable to marketing quotas. There has been some organized resistance, but in middle western and eastern states the farmers voted more favorable on marketing quotas than a year ago.

**Wheat Storage:** The effort of the A.A.A. in storage has been directed to getting grain dealers to solve their own problems. They have appointed numerous comites for this purpose.

Enid is supposed to have 7,000,000 bus. of vacant storage space. Some space is available in other states and some new storage is under construction, but if you can get farmers to hold back on harvest and delivery you should be able to squeeze thru a tight storage situation. Minneapolis and Duluth storage elevators are full and lake boats are crowded with the ore trade. In the Pacific northwest storage space cannot be had and some of this wheat will necessarily be shipped east.

Steel bins from Iowa, most of them are now empty, are expected to be moved to the Southwest and Northwest. There will be little space available.

Rubber is really short due to the army demand; and storage must be on the farm so far as possible. You must advise your farmers to build storage. If they do nothing to take care of themselves, they will have to put their wheat on the ground.

It would not be surprising if an army order came out soon freezing stocks of lumber. The army says it will not send untrained men into service and to train them it must have suitable camps.

You who have been writing C.C.C. for storage relief will get little relief. There are no new places to ship grain for storage. A permit system, such as used in Minneapolis last year, will be set up for storage grain in all markets this year. It is probable a permit system will apply similarly to free grain.

### Empty Buildings

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON asked "Can grain dealers rent empty broom corn warehouses or garages with approval of A.A.A.?"

MR. KUBLIN felt such buildings might be used thru necessity. Details must be worked out. Local com'ites should work on the problem and offer recommendations. Approach the problem thru your county com'ites.

GRAIN SORGHUM and barley loans by C.C.C. have gone to 55c this year, and this will complicate the storage problem. C.C.C. will allow farmers to mix wheat if it will make room. Doubtless, if you can make room in your elevators by mixing, you can get approval for such mixing.

On the new program we are eliminating insurance on farm stored grain, also the re-sealing charge which has discouraged loans.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON believed elevator operators should be encouraged to rent available empty buildings for wheat storage.

MR. KUBLIN hoped that lumber yards, nail producers, and WPB would set up a stock pile of materials for mass construction of farm bins, and that C.C.C. might sell such bins to farmers at cost.

A great deal of wheat was piled on the ground in the Pacific northwest last year, said Mr. Kublin. Loans on such wheat would necessarily be at a lower figure, with the farmer still responsible for quality.

There will be a great deal of free wheat, so a permit system to control shipment of free wheat is expected.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON appointed the following com'ites:

RESOLUTIONS: Ben Feuquay, Palph

McClintock and Vern Goltry, Enid, and Frank Wallace, Chickasha.

NOMINATIONS: Gordon Hayton, Billings, and Homer Thomas and Claude Nickleson, Enid.

## Oklahoma's Banquet

An excellent steak banquet was served to nearly 300 delegates, guests and ladies Wednesday evening in the hotel's ballroom.

ROY J. ELAM served as master of ceremonies, introducing visitors and ass'n luminaries.

ENTERTAINMENT by A. & M. College singers, musicians and a ventriloquist, and by the Lasher Bros., was thoroly applauded and was followed by dancing until past midnight.

## Thursday Morning Session

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON presided at the closing session.

SEC'Y ED. R. HUMPHREY, Enid, read a report from representatives of the Ass'n of American Railroads describing a meeting at Kansas City between grain and railroad interests. Out of this grew plans for embargoes, and controlled shipments of grain from the new harvest under a permit system. Agreed, suitable effective date for the embargo is June 1. (Later set at May 20.)

Cars will be available to ship all the wheat that can be unloaded at terminal storage elevators. However, the car supply must be conserved, so all cars must be loaded to capacity and unloaded promptly.

The Office of Defense Transportation has made no effort to operate the railroads, but this is an ever-present danger if the railroads fail to make most efficient use of their equipment. The railroads must have the co-operation of shippers.

### Wheat Improvement

HORACE S. SMITH, Stillwater, A. & M. College, described the effects of the college wheat improvement program.

Tenmarq showed up best among several varieties of wheat in 1939-41 tests at the college showing yields of 19.4 bus. per acre with 15.5% average protein. Turkey and Blackhull followed.

Comanche, tested, only for 2 years, is a new variety obtained from crossing Tenmarq and Horo, a smut-resisting selection from Turkey. Seed supplies are expected to be sufficient this year for large seed production yields have been 20 bus. per acre in test



Pres.-Elect Ben Feuquay  
Enid, Okla.



plots, with 53.9 lbs. test weight, 15.7% protein, and excellent milling quality.

Pawnee is another new variety holding high promise and yielding better than Comanche.

The speaker compared baking results from Turkey and Chiefkan to the great discredit of Chiefkan, particularly as regards volume and color.

Credit for a drop in percentages of mixed wheat, mixed wheat and rye, and smutty wheat was given the wheat improvement program by the speaker. Only 6 cars of smutty wheat moved to market in 1941 from Oklahoma.

Certified seed wheat sales included 7,972 bus. of Tenmarq to farmers, 4,710 to mills and elevators. The total of seven certified varieties sold was 13,897 bus. to farmers, 7,253 bus. to mills and elevators. Leading varieties were Tenmarq, Turkey, Cheyenne and Clarkan. The speaker was pleased with the elevator operators who have cooperated by making certified seed wheat available to farmers.

Mr. Smith believed that further improvement possibilities lie in breeding for high yields, high quality, high test weight, and resistance to disease.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSTON** proposed that grain dealers improve quality also by buying known pure varieties from fields grown from certified seed, and handling such wheat as seed.

#### Disinfectants

**L. L. STIRLAND**, Bayer-Semesan Co., Wilmington, Del., urged dealers to spread their purchases of Ceresan over a period of time between now and seeding time, due to slow movements of freight. Last minute orders may not be delivered in time.

#### Crop Condition

**A. W. ERICKSON**, Minneapolis, crop investigator, ran thru many samples of wheat pulled from fields from the Canadian border, out thru Colorado and Kansas, and down thru Oklahoma and Texas, to demonstrate the crop has come thru the winter and spring growing season in fine condition.

Yield prospects are highly encouraging. There has been some damage to barley and oats but there is a lot of barley left.

Mr. Erickson believed diversification of grain production in the Southwest is on its way and grain dealers will have to handle barley, oats, flax and maybe speltz.

Mr. Erickson claimed green bug damage has thinned the fields of wheat in the southern part of the state and yields will run only from 15 to 25 bus. per acre with a possible 20 bu. average.

The speaker expanded the knowledge of his listeners by showing numerous slides showing crop areas, growing fields of grain and moisture conditions.

He ended his address in a glowing blaze of patriotic oratory.

**THE RESOLUTIONS** com'tee skipped preparing resolutions this year, feeling that the war emergency makes following of WPB, ODT and other government orders, mandatory on all grain and feed dealers.

#### New Officers

Election placed **Ben Feuquay**, Enid, president; **E. S. Bouldin**, Muskogee, vice-president; and continued **E. R. Humphrey**, Enid, sec'y-treasurer.

Directors were held over, except that **Dale H. Johnston**, retiring president, took the place of **Ben Feuquay**, president-elect. Other members of the board are **W. O. Wheeler**, Weatherford; **M. E. Humphrey**, Chickasha; **H. F. James**, Gage; and **J. L. Yergler**, Oklahoma City.

#### Oklahoma Convention Notes

**TWO EXHIBITORS** showed their wares. They were **Pronto Products Co.**, fumigants, and disinfectants, and **J. C. Kintz**, grain and seed testing equipment and supplies.

**IDENTIFICATION** badges were supplied by **Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.**, whose representative, **Ralph T. Hassman**, officiated at the registration and was aided by **Miss Helen Clark**, and **Miss Marjorie Shepard**.

**SOUVENIRS** were plentiful. They included comparative grain bushel and ton value tables by **W. B. Johnston Grain Co.**, car cards and book matches by **J. C. Kintz**, patriotism cards by **Pronto Products Co.**

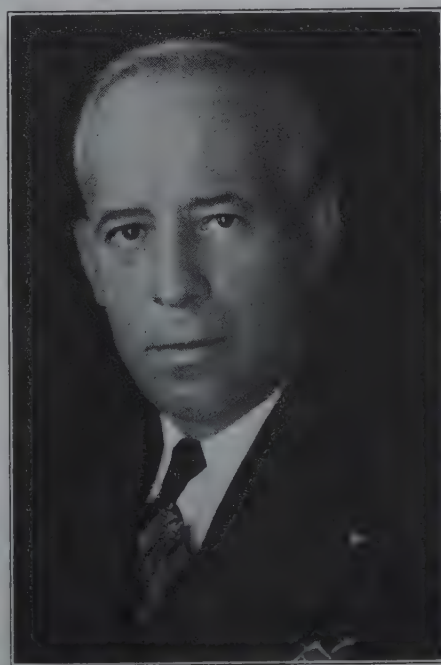
**STORAGE** problems occupied the minds of most grain dealers whose trips to the fields noted the formation of 3-mesh heads of wheat promising yields up to 35 and even more bushels per acre. The Oklahoma ass'n's President **Dale Johnston**, expecting early filling of terminal space, told of renting three broom corn warehouses for partial relief at his Panhandle elevators.

**INTENSE** interest on the part of grain and feed dealers during the remarks of President **Field of American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n**, demonstrated how much grain dealers in Oklahoma now depend upon the feed business.

#### Attendance at Enid Meeting

Dealers in attendance included: **C. O. Nickell**, **J. H. Johntz** and **O. E. Bailey**, Alva; **J. T. Leonard**, Beaver; **Geo. Hayton**, and **Geo. Burgin**, Billings; **Fred Martin**, Blackwell; **Scott Reay**, Canton; **E. A. Johnston**, and **Arthur Robinson**, Capron; **Chas. Cox Jr.**, Carmen; **Pete Rogalsky**, Corn; **Elmer Estill**, Covington; **F. H. Wallace**, Ed Burson and **M. E. Humphrey**, Chickasha; **E. R. Beberniss**, Custer City; **C. V. Page**, Douglas; **R. L. Evans**, Eagle City; **W. H. Schroeder** and **W. H. Boon**, El Reno; **J. H. Schmidt**, Goltzy; **J. W. Remple**, Gotebo; **W. E. Shepherd**, Hobart; **J. F. Wright**, Hooker; **Earl Osborn**, Hennessey; **R. A. Faulkenstein**, and **D. D. Hessel**, Hitchcock; **W. W. Manifold**, Ingersoll; **M. M. Church**, Jet; **E. E. Carpenter**, Glenn Johnston; **Frank E. King**, and **A. R. Lankard**, Kingfisher; **Le Shorter**, Nash; **Oscar Dow**, Okarche; **Layne Beaty**, Glenn Berry; **J. F. Burns**, **R. R. Dill**, **E. H. Linzee**, **A. B. Rickert**, **Frank Winters**, and **J. L. Yergler**, Oklahoma City; **W. M. Newburg**, Perry; **Frank Stauffer**, Pocasset; **G. D. Temple**, and **D. E. Spencer**, Ponca City.

**W. H. Ingram**, Salt Fork; **D. J. Reiter**, Sentinel; **Louis Zahm**, Sharon; **W. H. Williams**, Shawnee; **Haskell Cudd**, and **G. C. Watson**, Stillwater; **J. W. Matthews**, and **E. B. McNeill**, Thomas; **E. P. Wheeler**, and **Calvin Dugan**, Watonga; **C. W. Addison**, and **W. O. Wheeler**, Weatherford; **J. H. McGrady**, Yewed; **Art Heiss**, **T. A. Kroutil**, and **W. Winton**, Yukon.



N. P. Nelson, Amarillo, Tex., Pres. Elect Amarillo Grain Exchange.

Kansas City sent **G. A. Johnson**, **T. O. Moe**, **Jack Martin**, **W. B. McMullen**, **Ted O'Sullivan**, **M. D. Hartnett**, and **Gene Seiders**.

Wichita was represented by **O. E. Bedell**, **S. W. Deveny**, **L. H. Powell**, **U. L. Shelton**, and **W. W. Wallace**.

Wellington sent **Price Feuquay**, **R. A. Erben**, **F. R. Tomlins**, and **W. T. Voils**.

Hutchinson was represented by **A. W. Estes**, **H. P. Lorenz**, and **Bruce E. Young**. Other Kansas dealers were **Orin S. Dowse**, Salina; and **Wm. Kopper**, South Haven.

Texas dealers included **J. E. Davis**, Amarillo; **W. A. Howard**, Ross Stuart and **Frank White**, Dallas; **G. E. Blewett**, **P. J. Mullin**, **Leo Pottishman**, **K. K. Smith**, and **Pete Whitlow**, Fort Worth; and **Pete Cope**, Vernon.

**Frank A. Miller**, **J. E. Bennett & Co.**, represented Chicago.

Feed and supply men included **B. W. Boxmeyer**, Kansas City; **B. E. Stickrod**, and **W. E. Thompson**, Carthage, Mo.; and **L. L. Stirland**, Wilmington, Del.

Machinery and supply men included **G. L. Godfrey**, and **C. B. Hoover**, Enid; **L. A. Mideke**, **H. H. Smith**, and **C. P. Townsend**, Oklahoma City; and **J. C. Kintz**, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

**R. T. Hassman** represented **Grain Dealers Mutual Ins. Co.**

**Efforts** are under way to utilize castor bean meal for production of insecticides. A spray made from the plant and tested in Massachusetts last summer, successfully controlled aphids and red spiders.

**Ross A. Gortner**, chief of agricultural chemistry at the University of Minnesota, was awarded the 1942 Osborne medal by the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at their 28th annual meeting May 19, at Chicago.

**Toledo, O.**—The Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co. has brought suit against the federal government to recover \$15,492 in income and excess profits taxes erroneously collected between Aug. 15, 1936, and July 25, 1937.

**The grain method** of making alcohol will be in full production in about 6 months and will require nearly 100,000,000 bus. of corn yearly, according to **Dr. Ernest W. Reid**, chief of the chemical section of the W.P.B.

**If one retailer** in a given community has a ceiling price which puts him at a disadvantage in comparison to another or other retailers of the community, he may petition the local O.P.A. office for adjustment. Where retailers as a group find themselves at a disadvantage in retail selling because of the price ceilings of wholesalers or manufacturers, this information should be given immediately to O.P.A.

#### N. P. Nelson Heads Amarillo Exchange

**N. P. (Pete) Nelson** was elected president of the Amarillo Grain Exchange at the annual election held by this thriving Texas grain trading center.

Mr. Nelson is vice-president and general manager of the Producers Grain Corp. which operates a 2,000,000 bu. reinforced concrete terminal elevator at Amarillo and a 700,000 bu. elevator at Fort Worth.

Mr. Nelson brings to his office at the head of the Amarillo exchange, a long and varied experience in the grain business. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1889; received his education in St. Louis' public schools and Washington College.

Mr. Nelson started in the grain business when he became connected with **Langenberg Bro. Grain Co.** soon after graduation from college. In 1924 he became a part of the firm, merchandising grain as well as buying over a wide area.

In 1930 Mr. Nelson became connected with the Chicago office of the Grain Stabilization Corp., from which he was drafted by the Farmers National Grain Corp. to head its St. Louis office, a position in which he remained until this organization dissolved in 1938. There followed a brief association with Continental Grain Co. at St. Louis, then Mr. Nelson moved to Amarillo to head the Producers Grain Corp.



# Safety—The Responsibility of Management

By H. C. BRAND, superintendent Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

In 1940 over 18,000 Americans were accidentally killed while at work, 90,000 suffered permanent injuries and over 1,728,000 more were injured to such an extent that incapacitated each from his work more than one day. The average duration of such incapacity was 17 days. The total loss of time from accidental injuries was more than a billion and a half man hours.

It was estimated that in 1940 occupational injuries caused a money loss of \$710,000,000, the cost items being divided as follows:

Wage Loss (by injured workers).....	\$550,000,000
Medical Expense .....	50,000,000
Overhead Cost of Insurance.....	110,000,000

Even in these days when we are accustomed to thinking in large money terms, \$710,000,000 is a sizeable sum. It is more than was provided in a recent naval bill passed by Congress to build 23 ships and 2 battleships. The wage loss alone inflicts a heavy social burden on workers and their families. We do not know how many wives have had to leave their home duties to become breadwinners after an industrial accident has deprived their husbands of their earning ability; how many men have suffered injuries at the peak of their careers, which have permanently robbed them of their abilities to continue at their trades, and who must spend their remaining days as hopeless cripples; how many boys and girls have been forced to leave high school or college because of the untimely death of a father in an industrial accident. An accident may completely change the course of life for a number of people.

**Accidents Are Preventable.**—There is one thing that I would point out in this paper and that is that accidents are preventable and that their prevention is the responsibility of management. I would impress you with every means at my command, that accidents are symptoms of something wrong with production processes, with supervision, with worker training, or with the plant and its equipment. The conditions and practices which cause accidents are identical with those which cause production delays, inferiority of quality or any of the other results of incompetent management.

Unless a plant management is willing to accept its full responsibility in the prevention of accidents, and unless it is willing to spend money to that end, it cannot expect a good safety record. Management must provide the primary drive in the prevention of accidents and unless it is sold on the desire to reduce accidents the results are likely to be disappointing. And when I speak of management, I would include all supervisors from the president of the firm down to the shift foremen.

The responsibilities of management in the prevention of accidents may be outlined somewhat as follows:

- (1) Provide safe plant and equipment
- (2) Safeguard all machinery
- (3) Arrange plant layout and processes for maximum safety
- (4) Maintain inspection
- (5) Maintain safety minded supervision
- (6) Train employees in safe work methods
- (7) Investigate accidents

The above outline will provide a check list against which we may appraise the safety efforts in our respective plants. Every point mentioned is an important one and if we are to keep our plants accident-free we cannot afford to neglect any of them. I should like to comment on each of these points briefly as follows:

**(1) PROVIDE SAFE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**—It should be recognized that the first step in a safety program is the elimination of physical hazards to the maximum practicable degree. This means that plants should be well lighted, floors smooth and in good repair, aisles wide and clear, machinery well laid

out, stairways of good construction and well lighted, and machinery and equipment properly maintained. Good housekeeping is a major factor in a safe plant. Men trip over loose objects on floors, stairs and platforms, they slip on wet, greasy or dirty floors, they run against projecting or poorly piled materials, poorly piled materials fall on them, or they step on nails in boards which are strewn around a floor. Where we find good physical conditions in a plant we find not only low accident rates but also efficient production, as orderliness and good housekeeping are fundamentals of good management.

**(2) SAFEGUARD ALL MACHINERY**—Records show that mechanical apparatus is responsible for over 28% of all the accidental injuries which occur in manufacturing industries and that over 37% of these injuries result in permanent partial disabilities. This type of injury is particularly expensive by the time medical and compensation costs are paid. Therefore, the safeguarding of mechanical apparatus is of first importance. Whenever a hazard can be reduced or eliminated by better design, better construction or a mechanical safeguard, the gain is positive. Workmen know that unguarded machinery is hazardous and the employer who fails to spend a reasonable amount of money to reduce a visible hazard, cannot expect his people to believe him when he says that he really wants to keep them from getting hurt. If they do not believe in his sincerity, they will not give him the cooperation that is absolutely necessary to maintain good safety performance.

**(3) ARRANGE PLANT LAYOUT AND PROCESSES FOR MAXIMUM SAFETY**—There is much need for more attention to worker safety in designing plants, equipment and processes. Congestion is a prolific accident producer and all working spaces around machines or equipment should be so arranged so that these areas do not overlap with one another, or with areas required for storage, traffic or service. Adequate head room should be provided over equipment which may require servicing or repair from the top, the rule being that any person working on top should have sufficient head room so that his head will not strike against building members. Tool storage space should be available so that floors and benches will not be littered with tools. There should be ample storage spaces for raw and finished materials as a deficiency in this respect yields bad housekeeping and increases accident hazards. Traffic areas should be well lighted, and blind intersections should be avoided. When certain machinery or equipment produces fumes, dirt, vapors or heat that may be hazardous, or create discomfort, proper control measures should be taken. Sometimes a hazardous process, or sequence of operation, can be rearranged to eliminate much of the hazard.

**(4) MAINTAIN INSPECTION**—Accidents may occur in any kind of work but most of them result from activities that are common to practically all industrial establishments. These may be classified very broadly as follows:

Handling materials; use of hand tools; operation of machinery; operation of powered vehicles, and repairs, maintenance and construction work.

Accidents which result in injuries do not just happen. They result from the combination of unsafe conditions and unsafe practices. Therefore inspection of the various operations in our plants will disclose unsafe conditions which may be remedied by safeguards or safe practices on part of the workers. It is not enough that we should inspect equipment but we should also inspect the use of it, because careless use of a safe machine may result in an injury. Instead of alone inspecting trucks, running boards, docks

and cars with the view of preventing accidents in the shipping of materials, let us study the whole operation of handling materials. Try the same method in the use of hand tools, operation of machinery and the other points outlined. As general inspection features, pay especial attention to housekeeping, orderliness in operation, maintenance of machines, equipment and tools, machine guarding, condition of floors, stairs and walkways, safe accessibility to all places where men must go, and general lighting of areas.

**(5) MAINTAIN SAFETY MINDED SUPERVISION**—It is highly important that every person of supervisory rank be safety minded, as the attitude of the worker on the job is likely to reflect the attitude of his boss. Supervisors should understand that practically all accidents are preventable and that it pays, in dollars and cents to prevent them. In all accidents there are indirect and direct costs. The direct costs are, of course, compensation and medical costs, and usually the indirect costs will amount to four times as much as the direct ones. Indirect costs may be listed as follows:

Lost time of fellow workers who stop work to aid injured worker, out of curiosity or sympathy.

Lost time of foreman or other person to assist injured employee, to investigate accident, to arrange for carrying on injured person's work, to select and train new employee.

Lost production due to upset, shock or diverted interest of workers; due to stoppage of machine or process in charge of injured person.

Lessened efficiency of the injured person for a period after his return to work.

Possible damage to machinery, equipment or material as a result of the accident.

Every supervisor in an organization must want to prevent injuries badly enough to make accident prevention a vital part of all activities and it must continually be a part of his day-by-day thought and action. If a supervisor thinks he is too busy to give much attention to safety he should be shown that indirect costs are four times as great as the direct costs and he is then likely to realize that safety is important.

**(6) TRAIN EMPLOYEES IN SAFE WORK METHODS**—In teaching employees it should be recognized that they are to be trained against faulty behavior. Faulty behavior consists of one or more of the following actions: Doing the wrong thing; failing to do the right thing; overdoing the right thing; not doing enough of the right thing, and wrong timing.

When it is understood that faulty behavior falls into these classifications, the job of training the employee in safe practices should become easier. For instance, it is just as important to teach him to do the right thing as it is to teach him to avoid doing the wrong thing. If he is taught the correct timing of his actions on the job, then he will be able to do the work efficiently and safely. We should understand that repetition is the basis of learning. We should also appreciate that if we are to teach a man to avoid hazards, we must know them ourselves and it is suggested that each supervisor make a careful survey of all jobs under his jurisdiction and appraise them carefully as to their accident hazards. Then when he is teaching a worker, he can speak in specific dangers, instead of generalities. When teaching a new worker the following instruction procedure will be found to be effective:

Tell him how to do the job; show him how to do the job; let him do the job himself and correct his mistakes; check his progress at frequent intervals to see that he is doing the job correctly.

After the man has been given proper training in doing his work safely, his interest, and the interest of the other workers in the plant may be maintained by an educational program which may be carried on by safety meetings, contests, the use of safety bulletins and similar activities. The maintenance of strict safety discipline within a plant is an effective educational medium.

[Concluded on Page 444]



# Static

[The personal experience of having been blown thru a window by the expanding force of a dust explosion gave the author of this address first hand knowledge of his topic before the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.]

By L. J. DANIELSON, general foreman, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago.

Static is produced by friction of any two materials which happen to be dry and ungrounded. Whether these materials are alike or not seems not to matter, as two like materials with a difference of temperature will produce static as well as two unlike materials. The potential of the charge is dependent upon surrounding existing conditions, as for example, the degree of moisture content in the material or the proximity of grounded material to the material being subject to friction.

The phenomenon of static electricity is the oldest, yet least comprehensible, form of electricity known to science because of its ability to accumulate on any or all elements that are ungrounded. Possibly it is related to the gravity of our Mother Earth, as a medium of balance or relief valve. (That is only a supposition of my own, but I think it is as good as any.)

It will accumulate on any given material in either a positive or negative charge with very little determining factors as to which the charge will be. The charge created on a piece of cotton rubbed with glass will be positive, but cotton rubbed with silk will make the cotton charge negative.

The complications of a natural matter such as this give us a cold sweat, but science and government have always come to the rescue and have given us simple antidotes to combat this so-called menace, by the grounding or enclosing of all materials which are likely to accumulate charges of this kind. In powder factories, refineries and cracking plants, where the danger of static sparks is acute prevention is the foremost thought and they go to great extremes in safeguards which are mostly common sense applications which have practically eliminated loss of life and destruction of property in these industries which are a great deal more hazardous than our own.

Complacent! That's what we are! In more ways than one. We take the attitude—This can't happen to us. And then one day when we are serenely going on our way, it up and does, and we are extremely fortunate if it does not take a heavy toll of life and property. Static is not the one and only cause of dust explosions by a long shot but it is an important contributing factor and its cause, like many another, is tolerated only because it is so easy to let things ride as it were.

**Grounding** of machinery and electrical equipment to electrical conduit is not in itself sufficient if the conduit is installed in a frame or composition building and has not a bonded ground between all floors and building sections. This is true in a great many rural sections where there are no ordinances or inspections of new or present wiring systems and where the apprentice with a limited knowledge has made the installation. In cases of this kind and wherever convenient in all cases, motors, machinery, belts, conveyors and elevators should be grounded to a cold water pipe which has an unbroken run to ground.

Motors and starters should be of a Class II, Group G classification or better, and the motors should be gear motors or direct mechanical drives to eliminate belting as much as possible. (This is also essential at this time and may prove an unwitting Godsend due to the lack of rubber.) Elevator legs of wood or part wood construction should be grounded at both head and boot pulley bearings. All belting, especially leather, should be equipped with static combs or cones; incidentally I have recently heard of a graphite base rubber belt-

ing which will not accumulate static electricity due to its conducting qualities.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has done a tremendous job of research in diversified fields and made up pamphlets of specifications and proposals for the prevention of fires, explosions and subsequent life saving, and has made them available, in most cases, for the asking. Their pamphlets Nos. 8, 61 and 70 are especially valuable to elevator operators because they list almost every conceivable operation of a mill or elevator and recommend the safest procedure of installation and operation of same, and I recommend that we all write to our nearest board office requesting copies of these. However, they too are not very comprehensive on their explanation of static, also as well, neither are some of the leading industries in the manufacture of electrical equipment who maintain large research laboratories. I have contacted a number of them and they are all up a tree when it comes to an explanation of this phenomenon.

Perhaps we should promote among our superiors a plan whereby they sponsor an endowment fund for the purpose of research along this line, and branch out into other useful endeavors to the mutual benefit of all our mills.

**One source of static** is created by currents of warm moist air driven by wind and meeting with a current of cold dry air causing friction thus creating large potentials of static electricity of opposite polarity to be created in the earth and in the ether. These atomic forces roll along with the ensuing storm just opposite each other, one underground and one overhead, gathering potential all the while until they reach some promontory, such as a hill, tree, church steeple or outstanding large building which serves as a contact or release value, and then heaven and earth let go in cataclysm of lightning. This marriage which restores balance is static electricity. I expound this theory to clarify my contention that windows and doors of mills should be opened as much of the time as possible while operating, especially in damp weather, to prevent a contrast between inside and outside atmospheres which create static and an explosion. Also this may be the means for a complete balance of charged particles of dust emanating from certain grain processes which may have different polarity from that of another, and meeting cause a small lightning charge. If this is correct, then it is more reason for a scrupulously clean house, with plenty of windows with scored glass, and all the ventilating equipment necessary to prevent floating charged dust.

**The Human Cannonball.**—Early in March, 1926, I had the unpleasant, but perhaps fortunate experience of being in the very heart of a dust explosion and coming out alive. The late Floyd Gibbons referred to me as the human cannonball. I was working as a mixer in a room 20x60 ft. with 15 ft. ceilings in an all-concrete building. This room, on the 4th floor, had 4 windows which practically covered 2 outside walls.

It was a slack season for us and near quitting time and, fortunately, no one else was in the building. The room was comparatively clean as mills go and all windows were open. It was a damp day and about 4 inches of heavy snow had fallen. I remember it vividly because my brother and a friend were waiting outside with their shotguns and had brought my own along and we were going to take advantage of the new snow to do a little hunting.

I went to one of the windows and called down that I soon would be ready, closed that window, walked back into the room, and checked the quality of the feed I was still mixing, walked back toward the second window to close it and got within 4 ft. of it when all heaven and hell broke loose. The first impression I got was that someone or something had hit me a smack in the back with a large shovel or some flat wide piece of something and then I knew I was being propelled through the air, because I left the floor with a great

blast of air and toward the window which at that time I saw being torn out of its concrete base even though it was open. The ledge of this window was 3 ft. above the floor and when I went thru I never touched it with any part of my body. Window, concrete, myself and debris all went together and outward, myself turning over and over and flying about 30 ft. to a small roof of a bridge, which was 7 ft. wide 2 floors above the ground. I was conscious and had all my faculties until I hit the roof on my head and one shoulder. Then I was out for about 20 minutes on the small roof. When I came to there were 7 fire engines below me and the fire was still going like fury. To say the least, I was scared as hell. I had sustained a slight fracture of the upper arm and had lost my fuzzy cap. Next day in a search I found it in the adjacent property about 300 ft. away and it was no longer a fuzzy cap, it was a slightly burnt brown cap.

I am not telling this to impress upon you the fact that I had this experience makes my words authority, but to try to make clear that so little is known about this phenomenon that it behooves us to sanction some research along these lines and perhaps we can incorporate into our buildings some sort of natural condenser which will prevent static from accumulating there.

## Double Attack on A. A. Act

Wm. Lemke of North Dakota has brought suit in the district court at Washington, D. C., to prohibit Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard from collecting penalties from wheat growers who exceed their allotted acreage.

On behalf of four farmers, residents of Clinton, Ohio; Clay Center, Kan.; Muddy Creek Forks, Pa., and Chelsea, Mich., Mr. Lemke's petition to the court said that federal control over the amount of wheat that a farmer can plant "does not regulate interstate commerce, but obstructs, interferes with and tends to destroy interstate commerce by curtailment of production."

The petitioner further denies that wheat farming can be classed as interstate commerce, asserting that the bulk of the grain flows only through intrastate channels. In denying that there is an excess of wheat grown, the petition asserts that "restricting production by erroneous assumptions and subterfuge, in an unconstitutional manner, will cause a shortage."

Lemke told the court the A. A. Act gives the Secretary of Agriculture legislative power; is a revenue raising scheme but not a regulatory system, and deprives citizens of their property without due process of law.

On May 4 the Supreme Court of the United States heard argument on an appeal by the government from a lower court decision holding that a penalty of 49c bu. on excess wheat could not be applied against Roscoe C. Filburn of Montgomery County, Ohio.

Webb R. Clarke of Dayton, O., attorney for Mr. Filburn, contended that the 1941 provisions so materially changed the act of 1938 that it was unconstitutional.

He argued that the newer regulation of A. A. A. was an attempt to limit production and not an exercise by the federal government of its control over interstate commerce.

Mr. Clarke said that where the original provisions of the act merely imposed a penalty if wheat were sold in excess of quotas assigned, the newer ones actually imposed a government lien on the excess wheat grown, unless certain onerous conditions were met.

The conditions were, he said, that the farmer either must give the excess to the government, store it on his farm under bond, or pay 49c bu. penalty before he could use or sell it.

Mr. Clarke contended the act was an attempt to control production of goods in an instance where the government on the stipulated facts had not shown that the goods were or would be used in interstate commerce.



# Kansas Grain Dealers Face Storage Problem

The 45th annual convention of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n held three business sessions in the Rose Room of the Lora Locke Hotel, Dodge City, Monday and Tuesday, May 11-12. Delegates began to arrive the day before and the meeting room was well filled with nearly 200 delegates for the first session.

## Monday Morning Session

PRESIDENT DAN C. SULLIVAN, of Ulysses, presided at the opening session.

JOHN O. ROSS, Wamego, pronounced the invocation.

J. C. DENIOUS, president Dodge City Chamber of Commerce, warmly welcomed the delegates.

PRESIDENT SULLIVAN gave his annual address, as follows:

### President Dan C. Sullivan's Annual Address

This Association lived thru one world-wide conflict; it helped to win that conflict and it will live through this war, and will most willingly lend its help to promote a complete and speedy victory.

We the grain trade pledge ourselves, our services and our facilities toward a successful ending of this war that has been thrust upon us, and we do it without a single reservation.

THE FARMER, upon whom we are dependent for the production of grain, and who, in turn, is dependent upon us for the movement of his grain, is giving his ultimate effort toward the continuance of the ideals of our Nation. We, in turn, as grain handlers, as feed and seed men, should and do give our every effort to him and to his that he may succeed in meeting his production goals.

The total interests of the farmer and the grain trade are identical, and can best be served by closest co-operation; and in times of national emergency, it is doubly essential that their common problems be handled by both parties in conference.

NATIONAL DEFENSE means more than the equipment of armies and navies. Total defense requires the most efficient distribution of raw materials. No one is better equipped, or better skilled or more competent to distribute these materials than is our present-day grain trade. Every branch of the trade is a cog within a cog. Every part of this grain trade should be maintained and be allowed to function freely in order that these raw products may be handled, stored, marketed, milled and delivered to the consumer. The services of the country elevator man, the cash commission merchant, the option broker, the storage warehouseman and the miller must and should be preserved if this highly specialized grain industry is to continue and if it is to effectively carry out its part of the job of eradicating vermin from an infested earth and bring about the eclipse of the rising sun.

A COMPLETE DEMORALIZATION or tearing down of the business methods of one group will very soon result in the tearing down of the business methods of other groups, which would result in a national socialism; a something to be closely watched and a something to be feared.

Let it not be said that we weakened, that we allowed political agencies to take us over, that we fell down in the pinch.

It is true that we have been weakened by years of political encroachment upon us during peace times, possibly weakened more than we know; but now, that our country needs us, needs our services and our business abilities as never before, it is to be hoped that the trade accepts this responsibility and carries on. The grain trade, we all know, is red-blooded and can do it, is well geared to do it and will get the job done if permitted to function.

This war may be of long duration. All business will be changed to some extent, and some forms of business may fall by the way side or be completely swallowed up by agencies. Our aim is that we the grain trade make ourselves so indispensable to the nation during this emergency that when the smoke of the post-war period has cleared away, our colors will still be flying, and the entire Nation will still be calling for our services.

DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD after this war the nation will need level headed business men to help carry on. The trade if

unhampered by peaceful prewar alphabetic acrobatics, can be very helpful. Their hands should not be tied by impractical ideas, put forward by our sons with college degrees, whose ideas on the planting, growth, and harvesting of a good crop of hominy are entirely foreign to the tried practices of hominy production.

SEC'Y J. F. MOYER, Dodge City, reviewed ass'n affairs thru the past year, and defined new problems. He said:

### Secretary Moyer's Annual Report

I want to express my personal appreciation to members of our organization for your co-operative support given your Association and its officers. Despite the fact that it was necessary for us to practically discontinue most of our field service work, there has been no noticeable decrease in interest or support you have extended your Association.

During the past calendar year our total receipts were within \$27.00 of the total collected the previous year.

Our items of expense such as postage, supplies, office expense, convention and meetings have shown some increase over a year ago, but our total expenditures were some \$200,000 less. Our membership should realize that it will no longer be possible for the secretary to drive to your door and in person ask you to renew your membership, neither will it be possible for us during the usual field trips to increase our membership by selling new members. We must rely upon your help, and we hope that you will voluntarily get behind your Association and stay behind it for the duration if the services that you have a right to expect from this organization are to be continued without interruption. The grain and feed business is passing through a progressive and rapidly changing age. Progress always meets with many new problems. A farmer cannot cultivate his fields once then pull his machinery into the shed for the rest of the year. While he may succeed in killing one crop of weeds, another crop will soon come. Today factors are developing that will create new problems that you must encounter tomorrow.

In 1940 this group again went on record with a resolution favoring and encouraging the merit system. The system was passed by the legislature in 1941, and you will see it in operation this year.

We should be alert to the fact that we are going to encounter new friends and new problems each day. You cannot do business as you did 30 years ago; equipment that was then standard, is today obsolete. The grain business today is on the highest plane in its history. There is scarcely what we would call a fly-by-night operator in business in our field today. The business is conducted on a basis pretty much patterned upon uniform rules, and it is interesting to note that your Association has not been asked to handle an arbitration case in the past five years. Our members are leaders in civic and public affairs; they are the community builders. It is usually they who assume active leadership in the building and operations of schools, churches, chambers of commerce and other civic organizations. State and federal agencies and department heads recognize the value of their services and the position of their standing in their local communities. They recognize the part they play in our great national distribution system, and I am firmly convinced that their position in this respect has been improved to a considerable degree as a result of the activities of this organization.

I cannot count on the fingers of my two hands the men of the grain trade who have been called into important executive positions of the various government branches since Dec. 7. In an emergency of this kind there is no substitute for good common horse sense and hard work, and that is right down the grainman's alley. Those who have not practiced such principles in conducting their grain business, are not in the business today. I am sure that if such principles work satisfactorily when applied to the grain and feed industry, that those same principles would work equally as well if applied to the management of our government.

I am proud to be aligned with such a group, but for those who are not supporting their Association with a membership, I am wondering if they would like to be operating their business today under conditions which would have been probable had it not been for the thousands of jobs your Association had done during the 46 years of its existence. I sincerely hope that during the next year all Kansas dealers will get more solidly behind their association. We need the support of 100% of the dealers of this state instead of just half of them.

There are many things we can do and will do, but by all means you should not allow your total storage space to be filled to a point where you cannot operate freely. You might be helping one individual by taking in an additional thousand bushels of his grain for storage, but you would be tying up your facilities to where you could not serve other producers by receiving and shipping their grain. Our slogan should be "Keep Our Elevators and Storage Houses Open for the Receiving and Shipping of Grain." Some of our members took heavy losses last year because they failed to hold back ample working space.

### Feed and Seed Law

PAUL IJAMS, Topeka, Director Control Division, State Board of Agriculture, explained operation and enforcement of the Kansas feed and seed laws. He said administrators seek to safeguard buyers and honest manufacturers.

Responsibility for increased production of livestock and livestock products rests on both the farmer and the feed manufacturer. Feed manufacturers should properly service their sales to see that feed is fed to achieve greatest production. Kansas State College holds annual schools for this same purpose.

Seed dealers owe a duty to their customers. They must protect them from purchase of unviable seed which would result in crop losses.

Every seed dealer should be familiar with the appearance of noxious weed seeds so he may avoid distributing them.

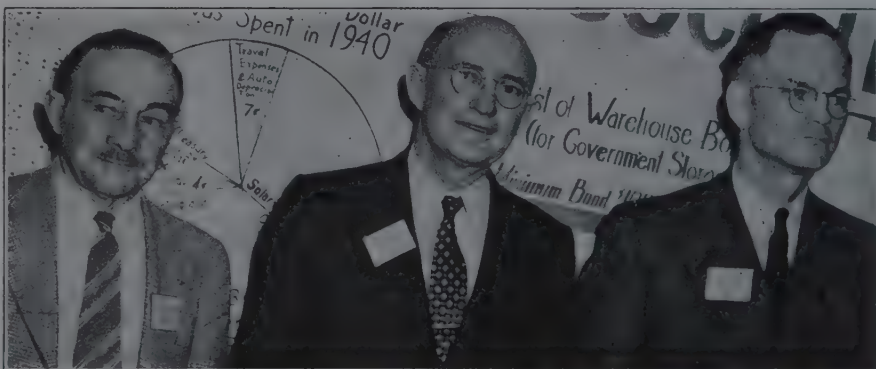
Our department has prepared a bulletin on seed testing. It is impossible for our department to test all samples of seed, so the bulletin aids local dealers in testing seeds with standard procedure.

We believe great mutual benefit would result if Kansas elevators would undertake to distribute certified grain and field seeds.

### Keep Stored Wheat in Condition

W. E. ROOT, Wichita, described means of keeping stored wheat in condition. He said wheat must be turned to keep it in condition. He opposed storing wheat carrying more than 12 per cent moisture. Country elevators do not have terminals this year into which to dump high moisture wheat.

Mr. Root urged application of proper dis-



Left to right: C. C. Smith, Conway Springs, Vice Pres.; Dan C. Sullivan, Ulysses, Pres., and J. E. Ogren, Director.



counts to discourage farmers from combining tough wheat.

Mr. Root's illuminating address appears elsewhere in this number.

#### Grainman's Dilemma

MILTON P. FULLER, Topeka, Kan., said that millers today appreciate wheat from a terminal elevator because they can feel sure it has been cared for properly.

Mr. Fuller felt it a patriotic duty to support the war effort, but resented wasteful use of public funds diverted to non-essential purposes. He felt government needs more direct-acting, purposeful leaders who can cut the red-tape that dissipates time, man-power and money. He urged government to quit playing politics.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

### Monday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT SULLIVAN presided at the second session.

JESS B. SMITH, Kansas City, Mo., president of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, reviewed the history of wheat from its grass-like origin in developing the reasons behind the millers' choice of wheat, describing contributing influences.

"Wheat holds no problem of production today," said Mr. Smith, calling attention to the prairie lands, power farming and power harvesting. "Today's problem is storage, sales, and distribution. You cannot market wheat," he insisted, "except on a scientific, quality basis."

"The last few months have seen development of improved nutrition from flour thru addition of thiamin chloride (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>), and iron (minerals). It is enriched flour, which follows formulae agreed upon by U.S.D.A. nutritionists and the milling trade. The quality of flour has been improved."

Mr. Smith read the platform of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, which has for its purpose elimination of undesirable varieties, mixtures of wheat with rye and distribution of certified seed wheat.

Kansas has 40 varieties of wheat which allows tremendous opportunities for mixing. Eight or nine varieties would be sufficient. In three years the ass'n work has seen a reduction of mixed wheat by 50%.

Millers and grain dealers will improve quality of wheat rapidly by discounting mixtures and poor quality.

Chiefkan was a variety severely criticized by the speaker. "Millers can handle it," he admitted, "but mill customers object to its flour." The speaker said 58 lb. Tenmarq will give better flour yield than 60 lb. Blackhull. He hoped for the day when baking tests would be instituted

as a measure of the value of wheat. Planting of pure seed wheat of approved varieties is the path to wheat quality.

#### Organization

GROVER M. SIMPSON, Salina, is a great believer in ass'ns. He said so with a series of humorous stories that carried his audience thru many common country elevator experiences.

"If," said Mr. Simpson, "we were to list all the good things our ass'n does for us, we would soon see how necessary our ass'n is to us."

Mr. Simpson called on his audience for suggested ass'n sales points and wrote them on a blackboard. Delegates responded quickly with:

(1) Crop information. (2) Interpretation of government orders. (3) Getting together. (4) Group meetings for mutual understanding. (5) United we stand; divided we fall. (6) Crop improvement. (7) Claim adjustments. (8) Work on uniform grading. (9) Solving of transportation problems. (10) Bulletin service for information.

#### Grain Trade in Defense

SAM L. RICE, Metamora, O., president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, spoke on the part of the grain trade in the war effort. His address followed the plan of his addresses at other southwestern conventions, as published in the last number of the Journals.

#### Protection of Elevators in War

C. R. McCOTTER, Omaha, Neb., western manager, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., explained measures grain dealers may take to protect their elevators, with their stores of valuable "food for victory," from sabotage. His address appears elsewhere in this number. It urges adequate fire fighting equipment and ample first aid equipment.

#### Unity Is Power

DEAN McCAMMON, sec'y of the Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, pleaded for unity among grain dealers and between ass'n's in the state and national interests of all behind the war effort.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning.

### Banquet

The annual banquet was held in the Rose Room of the hotel. Main course was excellent fried chicken.

CLAUDE CAVE, Dodge City, was master of ceremonies. He introduced a long list of celebrities.

JIMMY KING, Dodge City, baritone, thrilled the dealers, who crowded the room, with wildly applauded favorites.

JOHN L. HUGHES, Benton, Ark., humorist, amused the delegates for an hour.

BOB HERRON'S orchestra completed the evening with dance music until the early hours of the morning.

### Tuesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT SULLIVAN presided at the third and closing session.

#### Feed Facts

RALPH FIELD, Chicago, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, reviewed current government regulations affecting feeds. He explained price ceilings over feed ingredients, a control from which only linseed cake and meal were exempted. He added that from May 11, ceiling prices must apply, regardless of contracts, since government orders take precedence. Efforts are being made to amend the order and exempt ground grains.

"We've been dodging price ceilings on mixed feeds, but we have been warned to behave or accept ceilings. Mixed feeds are safe from ceilings only so long as prices stay in line," said Mr. Field.

"Blackstrap molasses is plentiful if we could get it. But imports have been cut off by the submarine menace on the Atlantic Coast. Only place we've been able to bring any in is at the Gulf ports.

"Osaburg bags will have to take the place of burlap in the bag market. Mills have been ordered by M107 to fill priority claims of bag manufacturers for cotton sheetings. We look for a reasonable supply of bags for the feed industry."

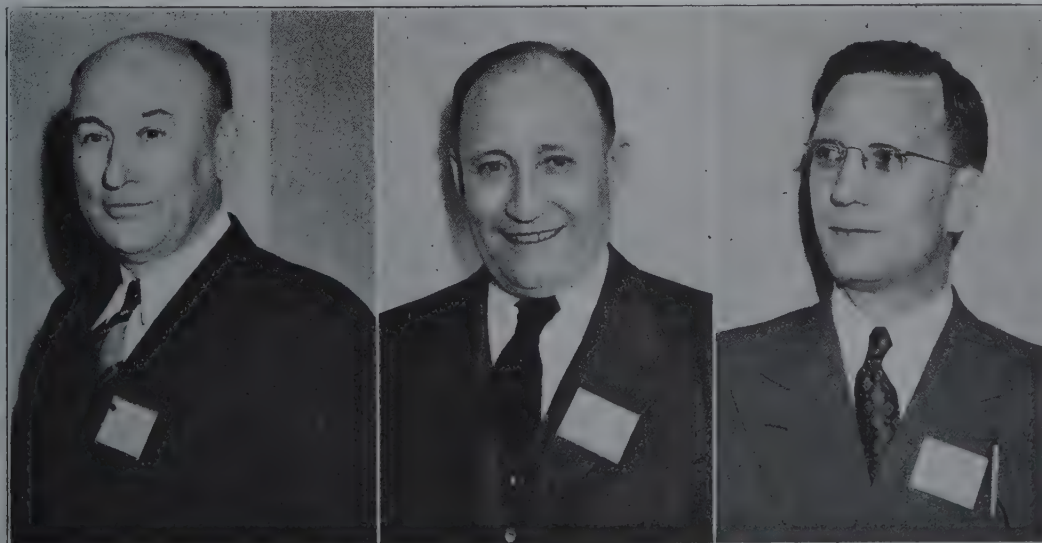
No feed mill need be closed down for lack of essential repairs and operating supplies, said Mr. Field. We have preference rating P100 for these, but new machinery is not included. "Generally our industry has been getting along very well."

Mr. Field reviewed the new ODT orders controlling trucks and truck movements, described in the Texas convention report in the May 13 number of Grain & Feed Journals.

#### War Orders

FLOYD D. STRONG, motor carriers division, Kansas Corp. Commission, told of a 3-day war restriction conference of state governors, called at Washington to eliminate the interstate trade barriers and save rubber. He listed a great number of top federal officials who were present, including Mr. Eastman of ODT and WPB's Donald Nelson. Regional meetings are to follow at 18 points in the U. S. One will be at Kansas City, May 20. These will be explanatory meetings.

ODT order No. 6 is the important order affecting us. It controls use of rubber on horse drawn vehicles, public carriers and private carriers. We will all have to give up something.



(Left) C. R. McCotter, Omaha, told Kansas dealers of war hazards to Food Industries. Grover Simpson, Salina (middle), sold Kansas dealers on the Ass'n. W. E. Root, Wichita told Kansas dealers how to care for wet wheat.



We are rich enough in times of peace to indulge in many little wasteful practices; but in time of war we must buckle down and eliminate waste.

The speaker urged that farmers store their grain on the farm as far as possible, saying this was the message of Sec'y of Agriculture Claude Wickard. Transportation is the big problem. The War Production Board admits that it may be necessary to ration transportation. The speaker said the unannounced fact is the country is out of rubber.

There will be some adjustment to take care of transportation to and from communities that have no other form of transportation until such time as our rubber is gone. The orders cannot be otherwise relaxed.

#### Transportation Offices

W. R. BARTLING, private carriers representative to ODT, expected an ODT office to be set up in Wichita to accept complaints and make such adjustments as can be made. "We must realize we are in a terrible conflict," he said. "We cannot continue to live in our accustomed way."

#### Price Ceilings on Grains

SECY MOYER announced receipt of a wire that corn chop and crushed grain had been relieved of price ceilings.

#### U. S. O.

CLARENCE MALONE, director, Kansas U. S. O., spoke on his organization and its part in the war effort, and made a plea for finances. He proposed signs in grain elevator offices, "Give a Bushel or So to U. S. O.," to get farmer support.

#### Storage

SECY MOYER said the storage problem is almost hopeless and there will be some distress wheat at harvest time. A large part of this crop will have to be kept on the farm so long as government agencies insist on keeping elevators filled with government grain.

THE AUDITING COMITE'S report showed the ass'n finances to be in good condition. Report approved.

CLAUDE CAVE reported for the resolutions com'ite the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS adopted included a pledge of loyalty and 100 per cent support for our Government to bring this war to a victorious and lasting peace; a recommendation that all non-defense operations be held to a minimum and that all limitations of hours of employment and increased pay for overtime be eliminated; thanks to AAA for assistance given Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n; cooperation in providing temporary wheat storage and its proper amortization when war is over; regrets to F. S. Rexford, and thanks the Dodge City Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the convention speakers.

#### Officers Elected

Officers for the last year were re-elected unanimously. They are: Dan C. Sullivan, Ulysses, president; C. C. Smith, Conway Springs, vice president; J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, sec'y-treasurer. Directors elected were W. L. Drake, Humboldt; J. H. Voss, Downs, and John Holstrom, Randolph. Hold-over directors are Harry K. Coe, Topeka; Dick Frazee, Hutchinson; E. E. French, Mullinville, and J. E. Ogren, Arkansas City.

#### Buffalo Meat

A chuck lunch of barbecued buffalo meat was served delegates in the Lion's Club Park after the convention's last business session, thru courtesy of the Dodge City grain dealers and the Dodge City Board of Trade. It was followed by an Indian war dance that intrigued many.

#### Kansas Convention Notes

EXHIBITS lined the walls of the convention hotel lobby. Showing their wares were the Nitragen Co., Hill Packing Co., Blatchford

Calf Meal Co., Pronto Products Co., Spear Feed Mills, J. C. Kintz, Howe Scale Co., Sunflower Accounting Co., Fairbanks-Morse Co.

CONVENTION program folders highlighted "V . . . —" for Victory, setting "Food for Victory" as the ass'n objective.

SOUVENIRS included rubberless pencils from Blatchford's Calf Meal Co., patriotic cards by Pronto Products Co., car placards from J. C. Kintz, notebooks from the Santa Fe railroad.

ROTARIANS seized opportunity to visit the Dodge City chapter, which met for lunch the first day of the convention.

REGISTRATION was in charge of Rollie Blood and E. M. Van Horn of Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which furnished the identification badges. They were aided by Miss Belma Moyer, Mrs. Virginia Bowlin and Miss Irene Schneider. They registered more than 350 delegates; sold almost that many banquet tickets.

EVERYONE missed F. L. (Rex) Rexford, Wichita, of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. Rex was in a hospital for observation.

DR. JOHN PARKER of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, set up an extensive exhibit at the entrance to the meeting room, where he told about wheat yields in Kansas, distribution of varieties, wheat test plots and the beneficial effect of the organization's program in reducing wheat mixtures.

CURRENT COMMENT indicated grain dealers will use everything possible to relieve the storage distress, even to the extent of using auto sales rooms that are no longer used for their intended purpose.

#### Attendance at Dodge City

Kansas City: E. L. Betton, Erland Carlsson, John Collett, Boots Gear, Root Harding, A. W. Hunt, C. T. Irons, G. H. Jones, E. S. Mellor, W. J. Mensendieck, T. O. Moe, Bob O'Brien, E. E. Orr, John Roman, Gene Selders, A. D. Thomason, Dick Wood.

Hutchinson: G. H. Bidwell, Roy Cunningham, H. A. Davis, A. W. Estes, H. T. Hansen, Leroy Livingston, H. P. Lorenz, F. D. McCammon, George M. Potter, Clyde A. Truesdell, Ralph Young.

Wichita: L. M. Anderson, S. W. Deveny, C. P. Garretson, A. W. Gill, John Hayes, Jim Hayes, Bill Kopp, Ralph S. Moore, L. A. Patterson, W. E. Root, R. R. Roth, V. L. Shelton, G. G. Yancey.

Salina: Jim Douglas, H. S. Funk, Bob McGeary, Jay J. Owens, Grover Simpson.

Topeka: F. A. Derby, Milton P. Fuller.

Country dealers included Walt Samuelson, Abilene; C. E. Chase, Alamosa; Benjamin F. Werner, Alden; Bruce Carlson, Americus; W. H. Hines, Anthony; J. E. Ogren, Arkansas City; Walter A. Boyle, Atchison; Clayton J. Hooper and C. E. Rice, Athol; D. A. Merle, Aurora; Ed Waknitz, Bazine; Ira Conrad, Beeler; Joseph Mispagel and John Schulte, Beloit; Don Wilcox, Bennington; Wallace Siebert, Canada; Paul Bucy and M. D. Fisher, Canton; C. W. Simpson, Cawker City; F. M. Hubbard and Bliss Kirkpatrick, Cedar Vale; D. F. Friesen, Cheney; Roy Miller and Roy H. Miller, Clarflin; Gordon Mark, Clay Center; Paul Shriver, Coats; Joe May, Concordia; C. C. Smith, Conway Springs; L. V. Burke, Dan Gunkel, R. S. Mason, W. E. Rarden and Roy Valle, Copeland; J. P. Junk, Corinth; A. D. Buchman and J. L. Saunders, Jr., Council Grove; Geo. Olson, Dresden; J. H. Voss, Downs.

John Peter Hardwick, Howard E. Muncy, and Leo J. O'Toole, Elkhart; Paul Hennenhofer, and Henry Janousek, Ellsworth; Phil Lord, Emporia; H. C. Waldon, and J. D. Adams, Eudora; C. C. Bishop, Ford; A. E. Upp, Fowler; H. J. Gudenkauf, Frankfort; Jack Carrigan, E. C. Daniels, and J. C. Howell, Garden City; Paul Bailey, Glen Elder; O. D. Stewart, Grainfield; J. H. White, Gray; A. D. Creech, Great Bend; August Geist, Grinnell; Harry Wiederstein, Halstead; P. A. Tubbs, Harper; Floyd M. Lee, and D. M. Pfeiffer, Hays; Carl Greenberg, Healy; R. O. Clark, Herington; G. A. Flaming, Hillsboro; J. F. Brown, Howard; Roscoe Harrington, Hoxie; and W. L. Drake, Humboldt.

Earl A. Davidson, Ingalls; J. S. Friesen, Inman; Ira R. Yingling, Kendall; R. L. Miller, and Robt. Walch, Kinsley; A. B. Magnuson, Kipp; Gail Hubbell, and A. W. McCollom, Kismet; G. O. Humburg, LaCrosse; H. S. Darr, Lakin; Sid Smith, Larned; E. G. Warkenstin, Lehigh; Herb Barr, W. P. Klesen, and Carl Loean, Leoti; F. Aubrey Moyer, Liberal; M. R. Klint, Lindsay; Paul Sutterheim, Long Island; A. L. Greenwood, McCracken; Earl Marchand, and L. C. Pierce, McPherson; L. M. Gross, Meade; J.

R. Duffey, Menlo; Geo. C. Brown, Minneapolis; G. B. Rooney, Minneola; John Menzie, and E. A. Mowrey, Montezuma; Ralph V. Thurov, Moscow;

J. J. Kaufman, Moundridge; E. E. French, Mullinville; Melba Bondurant, Ness City; Ralph Reich, Norton; Chas. T. Geiger, Ottawa; Delbert Pitts, Pierceville; H. C. Higgason, Quinter; C. J. Greenberg, Randall; C. R. Shellenberger, Ransom; P. M. Chubbuck, Rice; Kenneth Moore, Roxbury; Howard Riederer, Rozel; W. F. Atherton, Russell; Henry Teeter, Ryus; Tom Brown, and L. R. McDonald, Satanta; V. M. Harris, and A. E. Ryan, Scott City; Lyle Lane, and Anson Mann, Simpson; Fred C. Laudick, Spearville; H. C. Everly, W. E. Johnston, and Frank McCoy, Sublette; I. W. Reinling, Talmage; Henry Hake, Tipton; Dan C. and J. P. Sullivan, Ulysses; I. L. Harvey, Utica; Frank Schippers, Victoria; O. D. Brueggemann, Wakefield; and John C. Ross, Wamego.

J. E. Davis, Amarillo, was the lone Texas visitor and W. C. Fuller, Des Moines, came from Iowa.

Dale Johnston and Carl Newberry, Enid, represented Oklahoma.

A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, and Cy Kieber and E. R. Rutledge, St. Joseph, came from Missouri, and I. R. Romer, Holly, represented Colorado.

C. R. McCotter, R. T. Blood, and E. M. Van Horn, represented Grain Dealers Mutual Ins. Co.

Feed and supply men included Chas. Ash, Rogers; B. W. Boxmeyer, and J. B. Carpenter, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; John Lembcke, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Claude Roesch, Hutchinson; B. E. Stickford, Carthage, Mo.; Frank Wiley, Fredonia; and L. E. Woodburn, Clay Center.

Machinery and equipment firms were represented by I. D. Allison, J. O. Miner, and Logan Taggart, Wichita; and A. L. Jades, J. B. Garlow and Frank H. Nauth, Kansas City, Mo.

#### Craig Heads Wichita Board

A. B. Craig is the newly elected president of the Wichita Board of Trade.

Mr. Craig was born June 20, 1900, at Pratt, Kan., the son of J. W. Craig, who was long associated with the Kansas grain trade and who founded Craig Grain Co. in 1907.

He was educated in Wichita public and high schools and Missouri Military Academy.

Mr. Craig literally grew up in the grain business and assumed charge of Craig Grain Co. upon the death of his father in 1933. Sometime thereafter Mr. Craig began an expansion program which led to rapidly developing oil interests as the Wichita oil field came into production. In 1938, Mr. Craig began to acquire country elevators. Today he has six in five Kansas and Oklahoma towns.

Mr. Craig has served the Wichita Board of Trade in numerous com'ite capacities. Five years as a director and three years as vice president preceded his election to the top office in the exchange.



A. B. Craig, Pres. Wichita, Kansas, Board of Trade.



# Nolin Converts Lumber Shed to Bulk Grain Storage

Manager Karl Nolin, of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, Ralston, Ia., offers a thought to help solve the current grain storage problem with his three-year-tried idea of converting an unused lumber shed into bulk grain storage.

His successful venture cost little more than \$4,000 when the transformation was made in 1939, and developed 67,000 bus. of space which was promptly filled with Commodity Credit Corp. corn, paying enough storage and charges to completely cover the costs of conversion in the first year of operation.

Manager Nolin overlooked ease of operation, and made use of second-hand machinery in order to keep the costs of conversion low, anticipating that the converted lumber shed might be used only one year. But the demand for storage space has kept it in use for three, and promises more.

The idle lumber shed, the basic structure with which Manager Nolin began, was 100 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, 10 ft. high to the eaves, and 22 ft. high to the ridge.

The method of conversion was first to lay a 6 inch reinforced concrete floor in the structure. Anchors were set in this floor 4 ft. and 8 ft., respectively, from the sides and ends for tie rods. Two conveyor tunnels 18x24 inches were formed in the concrete the length of the house.

Next step was to gird the house with 3x12 inch planks, horizontally around the house, 18 inches from the foundation. The ends of the house were further reinforced with additional girths one-third of the way up under the eaves. Manager Nolin says it was not necessary to use such heavy planks; 4x6 inch girths would have served just as well. These girths were tied to the anchors in the concrete floor with 5/8ths inch reinforcing rods, the lower girths to the nearest anchors, the higher ones to the farther anchors. Two additional rods were used at the ends to carry the strain against the walls under the eaves. Anchor rods were placed 8 ft. apart around the building.

Studding was placed at the ends of the building and sheathed up with ship-lap to make grain tight the areas formerly used for entrance and exit doors.

The concrete floor was extended at the west end of the building to include a receiving pit, into which a truck can empty its load when run up on a ramp to raise the front end.

A 1,200 bu. per hour leg, carrying 5x9 inch Salem cups, and driven by a 7½ h.p. motor, was installed at the west end of the house to elevate the contents of the receiving pit 50 ft. and run

it thru a long spout into the building. The spout was improved with a screen near its lower end so chaff and dirt could be screened out during the course of filling the house with grain. A diverting valve was placed in the spout near the head to return grain thru a loading spout into trucks when the house was being unloaded.

Short 2 inch planks were laid in a recess over the tops of the conveyor tunnels to keep them clear of grain, and gates, controllable by long rods, were placed in these tunnel covers at regular intervals.

A 9 inch screw conveyor in an open top box, in 10 ft. sections, was run thru the tunnel to draw grain to an end spout in the concrete that drained to the receiving sink. Since this conveyor can be readily taken down, section by section, it can be used alternately in the two conveyor tunnels. The conveyor is run by a 5 h.p. motor thru a chain reduction. Manager Nolin's original plan did not contemplate a later ruling by Commodity Credit Corp. that its corn could be stored only under conditions which would allow it to be turned.

When this ruling was made he built a framework of 2x6 inch studding, with the studs 24 inches apart, to hold shiplap sheathing and to divide the structure into 9 bins, reinforced with 5/8ths inch tie rods thru the studding.

It was at this time that he converted the east end of the building, formerly used for office and merchandise storage space, into additional bulk



Manager Karl Nolin, Ralston, Ia., lifts cover over receiving pit. In background is ramp for dumping trucks.



Lumber shed of Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, Ralston, Iowa, converted into 67,000 bus. bulk grain storage.

grain storage by dividing it into 3 bins, thus bringing the total of storage space in the building to 67,000 bus. Covering the building with galvanized sheet iron completed the conversion.

After three years' experience, Manager Nolin says, "1/10thc per bu. covers use of a truck to fill the house. Labor costs for unloading are high, since the flat-bottom bins must be scooped clean, but unloading seldom needs be done more than once a year. Two men in a bin are able to keep up with the screw conveyor's capacity. A large part of the grain in each bin, of course, is drawn off into the conveyor by gravity."

If he had contemplated erection of bins in the original conversion, Manager Nolin thinks he might have planned differently. He would have used a single conveyor tunnel, and a permanent screw conveyor.

While its operating costs are high, this converted lumber shed has proved a profitable addition to the bulk grain storage facilities of the company. With the company's regular cribbed elevator and annex, it raises the total storage space to 130,000 bus.



# Where Do We Stand Today?

By R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont., before Society of Grain Elevators Superintendents

Where do we stand today as a Society of Elevator Superintendents? In answering this I think that you will agree that our growth has been satisfactory and has been well maintained. Our organization has been recognized by our various companies as a helpful agency which has enabled us to give a better and more extended service in our individual positions.

Our Society has been the means of service to our members through the interchange of ideas about the more technical difficulties of our jobs. Through its medium we have been enabled to add to our own experience the combined experience of all our fellow members and this has resulted in greater efficiency, greater economy and more satisfactory results.

On the whole I would say that our Society stands today in the position of having justified the idea of its founders and confirmed their hopes of the benefits it would give directly to its members and indirectly to the firms by whom its members are employed. We can be proud of our Society and the work it is doing but there is no reason in the world why we cannot make it bigger and better and we can do this by each and everyone of us getting behind it and putting our shoulder to the wheel.

The other phase of the question as to where we stand today deals with our position as citizens of countries engaged in a struggle to the death for our existence, for it is a struggle to the death because, if we do not destroy our enemies they will destroy us, surely and completely. I would like to quote the following from the writings of the Nazi leader: "A new aristocracy of German masters will be created. This aristocracy will have slaves assigned to it. These slaves to be their property and to consist of landless non-German nationals. Please do not interpret the word 'slaves' as a parable, or a rhetorical term. We actually have in mind a modern form of medieval slavery which we must and WILL introduce! These slaves will be denied a higher education, which will in future be reserved only for the German population of Europe. England must be destroyed as Carthage was destroyed."

This is the goal our enemies seek, given in language so plain that it cannot be misunderstood and suggesting a picture from which all freedom-loving peoples of the earth recoil with horror. It is aimed against all countries for there is to be one Master race. For twelve months after the fall of France the British peoples stood alone against this menace except for the assistance they received from remnants of forces which had escaped from countries that had been over-run.

Then Russia was attacked and her resistance has been superb. Then, in a final desperate attempt to turn the scale, the treacherous Jap was convinced that his hour of opportunity had come and he struck at the United States, six months after Hitler's blow at Russia. The fruits of his treacherous planning and preparation have been wide and victorious advances in the vast

war theatre of the South Pacific. Britain did not think that the danger there was so imminent and the United States was beguiled by nefarious Judas-like byplay. So we stand today faced by a combination of armed might such as never before has been seen in this world.

We stand resolved, undismayed and confident that the justice of our Cause will consecrate the sacrifices we will be called upon to make and bring to our arms the victory which alone can insure our survival as free peoples. We stand today unafraid in the face of armed might and unafraid of our enemies because we know that the courage of our men and women, the resourcefulness and vision of our leaders and the bulwark of our fighting forces will be more than a match for the enemy in the trial of physical battle which must surely come.

Each one of us in his, or her own way is contributing to the limit to the support of our armies, our air forces, our navies and our governments. We provide money and we gladly submit to all sorts of regulations restricting our personal freedom. Can more be expected of us? The answer is, Yes, much more. We stand today faced by an insidious weapon more capable of encompassing our destruction than the powerful armies arrayed against us. That weapon is in the hands of cunning enemies, who have demonstrated that they can make use of it with diabolical cleverness. It is propaganda.

This world war is a war of peoples and ideals. Of course armies are a necessity but they are incidental to the reaction of the people of the countries as a whole. The war of the propagation of ideas and false premises is the phase of the present struggle which, by its impact on us, and how we stand up to it, will make the greatest difference to our successful war effort. Our enemies are past masters of propaganda. German propaganda boils down to a single sentence in Hitler's book, "MEIN KAMPF." "The greater the lie, the more likely is it to be believed provided it is repeated frequently enough and emphatically enough."

On page 196 of the same book he says that "propaganda must be directed toward the masses because their understanding is small and their memory short." On page 377 he says, "every world moving idea, has not only the right but the duty to avail itself of whatever means will make possible the realization of its purposes. The RESULT is the only earthly judge of the rightness or wrongness of such an undertaking."

In 1932 Hitler in a talk with Dr. Herman Rauschning, one time president of Danzig, said: "What is the object of war? To make the enemy capitulate. If he does I have the prospect of wiping him out. Why should I demoralize him by military means if I can do so better and more cheaply in other ways. We shall break down his moral resistance. How to achieve the moral breakdown of the enemy, before the war is started, that is the problem that interests me. Whoever has experienced war at the front will want to refrain from bloodshed. Anything that helps preserve the precious German blood is good. We shall not shrink from plotting and revolutions. We shall have friends who will help us in all the enemy countries. We shall know how to obtain such friends. Mental confusion, contradiction of feeling, indecisiveness, panic; these are our weapons. I shall never start a war without the certainty that a demoralized enemy will succumb to the first stroke of a single gigantic attack. When the enemy is demoralized from within, when he stands on the brink of revolution, when social unrest threaten—that is the right moment. Together with the fullest use of our arms we shall grind down our enemy with a war of nerves."

We hope most fervently that when the time

for our next convention comes around, that we may meet in an atmosphere of happier international relations and that peace will have come once more to our lands. But if that is not to be let us resolve that in the days and months between we will do our duty as true men should. Let us be thankful that we have been born free men and with the will to continue as free men.

## Problem of Producing White Hybrid Corn

R. R. St. John of the De Kalb Hybrid Seed Co., when asked why the developers of hybrid corn did not go into the problem of producing white hybrid corn, draws upon his own broad knowledge of corn breeding work in the following interesting explanation:

Some of the first work in corn breeding, back in 1904 involved white corn. I suppose we can say the originator of hybrid corn, Dr. George H. Shull, first worked with white corn. At that time it was recognized that probably 80% of the corn grown in the corn belt states was fed on the farm. For a period of more than twenty years after the work of Dr. Shull emphasis was given to the superior feeding value of yellow corn over white corn.

Corn breeders at the various experiment stations, who were probably limited on funds and acreage for their corn improvement projects spent most of their time on yellow corn, due to the general belief that yellow corn carried certain vitamins that were lacking in white corn. These early experiments on feeding in biological tests with rats were given publicity. Up until a few years ago, the balance between yellow and white corn was sufficient to give the millers of white corn the bushels they needed to run their mills.

Since it takes from ten to fifteen years to develop inbred lines and combine them into hybrids and adequately test them and introduce them, the American white corn millers and corn breeders suddenly realized the improvement of yellow corn had a start that was hard to overcome, and it looked for awhile like white corn might become very short and actually in some counties extinct.

There is nothing in the genetics or theory in corn improvement which leads us to believe that white hybrids cannot be developed or equaled in every way to that of yellow hybrids except for the carotene color.

There has been very keen competition in introducing yellow hybrids to the farm public. Farmers have been educated on the superiority of yellow hybrids because salesmen had no white hybrids for sale.

I am looking forward to the time when the public become as enthusiastic about white corn as they are over the yellow hybrids. When that time comes there will not be the spread in price between yellow and white corn.

The first treble-damage suit under the Robinson-Patman Act was decided by a jury in the U. S. District Court, New York, May 11, in favor of defendant Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. Plaintiff, F. W. Huber, Inc., flour jobber, claimed \$300,000 damages for alleged flour price discrimination.

## Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where cars showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40¢ a pad; four for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



R. B. Pow, Fort William



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Cave Springs, Ark.—The flour and grist mill operated by B. H. Raglans burned May 19.—P. J. P.

Rogers, Ark.—The Red Comb Feed Service Co. has filed corporation articles with the Sec'y of State. Authorized capital stock of 50 shares having \$100 par value each. Incorporators, Marion Goldfarb, Dorothy E. Edwards, Chicago, Ill.; Ann Soukup, Cicero, Ill.—P.J.P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Government engineers have ordered farmers in the 2,675 acre tract to be converted into an army air training field, to drain their rice fields and not put any more water on them. This will cause abandonment of the rice crop in that section. Owners are expected to be asked to evacuate the property soon.—P.J.P.

## CALIFORNIA

Oakdale, Cal.—Emmett Smith has sold his feed warehouse to O. E. Salyer.

San Francisco, Cal.—In a letter to members of San Francisco Grain Exchange, A. H. Hankerson, mgr., on May 11, stated: CRC Decision No. 3533; App. No. 23608, Case No. 4544, issued May 5, 1942, to become effective May 20 orders that rates be established on or before June 1 on not less than five days' notice on the following basis: Rates for storage of grain and paddy rice—all rates are in dollars and cents per ton of 2,000 lb.: First season or any portion thereof: Grain, whole, \$1.50; paddy rice, \$1.75; each succeeding season or any portion thereof, except as provided in Note 1, grain, whole, \$1.50, paddy rice, \$1.75. Note 1: For grain and paddy rice remaining in storage after the date which terminates the season storage period, but which is removed from storage within the month following the termination of the season storage period, the charge will be 75 cents per ton. On paddy rice received during the month of September a storage charge of 75 cents per ton will be made for that month's storage.

## CANADA

North Bay, Ont.—The McIntosh Grain & Feed Co. warehouse recently burned.

Ottawa, Ont.—The construction limit for grain elevators has been raised by the Dominion by a new order recently issued by the controller of construction for Canada. The regulations rule that, in regard to construction or making repairs or alterations to any elevator or other plant for the storage of grain, the amount is increased to \$5,000 for each project, before a permit becomes necessary except in the area situated in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia west of 90 degrees longitude west and east of the Rocky Mountains. The amount for equipment for elevators in the same area has been decreased to \$500 beyond which a permit is necessary.

Fort William, Ont.—A party of 30 Federal Grain Limited officials, divisional superintendents and country elevator superintendents from the prairie provinces, recently were guests of the Federal Grain terminal department here on a tour of inspection of the company's terminal elevators at the lakehead. The day's program was concluded with a banquet in the Royal Edward hotel, which was addressed by Harry E. Sellers, president of Federal Grain Limited, as well as by several of the country superintendents. Among the superintendents of country

elevators in the party were: W. J. Turner, James Steele, M. Ketcheson, L. Hayes, all of Winnipeg; W. Bliss, Calgary; H. Gibson, Rose-town; R. S. Morrison, G. M. Buchan, R. Smith, C. J. Young, H. E. Couzens, B. Laycock, R. McDevitt, W. Macleod, H. Bowman, J. Wilson, R. C. Bailey and Mr. Olson.

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons agriculture committee May 19 defeated by a vote of 10 to five a motion that firms leasing government-owned terminal elevators be required to make known the amounts they received for storing grain in these buildings in the crop years 1939-40 and 1940-41. George McIvor, wheat board chairman, praised the service given by all elevator companies in assisting the storage of wheat in years of surplus. "We have had some difficult times in regard to the movement and storage of wheat and the elevator companies have measured up to a substantial degree in taking care of what might have been a very difficult situation at country points," Mr. McIvor said.

## ILLINOIS

Seneca, Ill.—The Hogan Grain Elevator, built in 1857, is being razed.

Weston, Ill.—We installed a car puller at our elevator recently.—Weston Grain Co. Co-operative.

Gillespie, Ill.—The Gillespie Farmers Elevator installed a Model L Kelly Duplex Hammermill.

Prentice, Ill.—The Prentice Farmers Elevator Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Fancy Prairie, Ill.—The Fancy Prairie Co-op. Co. elevator was damaged slightly, recently, by high winds.

Elizabeth, Ill.—The Joe Daviess Service Co. has rented the Lawrence Thraen building as a feed warehouse.

Meredosia, Ill.—We are relining our cob burner with fire brick after four years' service from the old burner.—A. B. Chrisman Grain Co.

Exline (Kankakee p.o.), Ill.—E. L. Jarvis & Son are installing a new 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with wood deck 34x9 ft. and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Urbana, Ill.—Proposed removal of the regional soybean laboratory from Urbana to Peoria is being resisted.

Waggoner, Ill.—J. E. Vignos was named manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Amboy, Ill.—Charles A. Fenstermaker, 79, at one time engaged in the grain business here and in Walton, died recently.

Athens, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator, of which Emory Jensen is manager, was damaged by fire recently when lightning struck its cupola. Timely discovery prevented serious loss.

Farrel (LaSalle p.o.), Ill.—Albert Schwab is re-equipping the local elevator and is installing a new 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with 22-ft. deck equipped with a direct reading type recording beam.

Litchfield, Ill.—Lightning striking a transformer at the entrance of the driveway leading to the Farmers Elevator on May 13 caused a small amount of damage. Fire that followed was quickly extinguished.

Bloomington, Ill.—Raymond C. Baldwin, 65, president of the Baldwin Grain Co., died May 19. Mr. Baldwin was born in Chicago and came to Bloomington 38 years ago to found the grain company that bears his name.

Fairbury, Ill.—We will give our elevator a coat of paint this spring. Some of the government steel bins are being taken down. Understand they are to be shipped to Ohio for wheat.—T. D. Karnes, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Flanagan, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has added a coal yard to its business. Bins have been constructed and an electric unloading and loading machine has been purchased. The corn crib on the site was moved to the east part of the property.

Hartsburg, Ill.—D. E. Coake is soliciting subscriptions to the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS and giving receipts issued by the Associated Trade Press of 9 South Kedzie Ave., Chicago. Neither party has now or ever had any authority to represent the Journals in any capacity.—Charles S. Clark.

Rantoul, Ill.—Ernest Van Dam is new manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., formerly the Flesner Elevator. Harry Baxter, manager of the elevator for the past several months, recently was inducted into the army. Mr. Van Dam has been employed as a teacher in the public schools at Ludlow from which position he resigned.

Morrisonville, Ill.—The Morrisonville Farmers Co-op. Co. has purchased the Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., elevator, formerly the Shellabarger elevator, and E. T. Frobish, manager of the Farmers Co-op., will operate the enlarged business of the combined plants. Earl G. Dearn-dorff had been employed as manager by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

Princeton, Ill.—Oliver J. Bader, 52, widely known grain buyer and solicitor, and brother of Charles Bader, manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., Mendota, Ill., died May 13. He had been ill for some time and recently returned to his home from a three weeks' confinement at the Perry Memorial Hospital. Mr. Bader for many years was interested in the grain business, serving as manager of the Arlington elevator for a time and also was associated with his brother, Charles, at the Welland elevator. In the past years he had been associated with Gene Havey of Chicago, as grain buyer. Mr. Bader served in the army during World War I.

## Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.



## CHICAGO NOTES

Galesburg, Ill.—Dale W. McMillen, founder and president of Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills of Fort Wayne, Ind., was principal speaker at a meeting of Master Mix dealers at Hotel Custer recently. Other speakers and guests included Lyman Peck, director of Nutrition for McMillen Feed Mills, Frank Franz, of the Nutrition Dept., and Harold Grant, ass't sales mgr. Jack Sizelove, field man for this territory, was in charge of the meeting.

Barr (Springfield p. o.), Ill.—Fernandes & Co. have sold their elevators here and at Sweetwater to Paul E. Allison, who has been engaged in the elevator business at Greenvew, Ill. Stanley Hubbard, who has been managing the business at Sweetwater, will be retained in that position by the new owner. Possession will be given about June 1. Fernandes & Co. have owned the above named elevators and the houses at Middletown and Croft, sold to Mr. Allison's brother, LeRoy Allison, for the past 18 years.

Nilwood, Ill.—Clarence Kime, local grain dealer who was forced into bankruptcy after a bank closing eight years ago, paid his bankruptcy debt with a \$3,000 gift to the community. Staging a financial comeback, Mr. Kime said he was able later to pay off most of the old outlawed debts, but \$3,000 owed to a closed bank remained as a "moral obligation." The bank receivership terminated in 1939 before he was able to pay the indebtedness. As a way out, he offered the sum for a community improvement.—P. J. P.

Middletown (Springfield p. o.), Ill.—LeRoy Allison, who has been manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator at Easton, Ill., has purchased the Fernandes & Co. elevators here and at Croft. Possession will be given shortly after June 1. Vernon Cutright, who has been in charge of both elevator properties, will be retained by the new owner. Mr. Allison is a son of W. F. Allison, veteran grain dealer of Mason City, and a brother of Paul E. Allison, purchaser of the Fernandes & Co. elevators at Barr and Sweetwater, Ill. Mr. Allison will move here to give his personal attention to the business.

Paris, Ill.—Phillip Best, 73, in the flour milling business here and at Terre Haute, Ind., for many years, prior to 1904, after which, for several years he was associated with the late Frank K. Kidder in the grain and elevator business, died May 13 at Paris Hospital, where he had been a patient since last February. Mr. Best in 1930 purchased the interest of Mr. Kidder in their grain business, and continued its operation until 1936, when he sold his interests to the Illinois Cereal Co. Since that time Mr. Best had been engaged in the grain and feed commission and brokerage business. Mr. Best also was prominent in local civic activities.

Alton, Ill.—Since acquiring the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. here in May of last year, the Russell-Miller Milling Co. has been rebuilding the interior of the mills. One unit of 2,000 bbls. already completed, is probably one of the most modern plants in the country, having the newest wheat cleaning and flour purification equipment, including fourteen Hart-Carter Purograders. A second unit here has capacity of 1,500 bbls. The Russell-Miller Milling Co. is one of the largest milling organizations in the country, with plants thruout the Northwest, in Buffalo, and the Stanard-Tilton mills here and at Dallas, Texas. Aggregate capacity is 15,000 bbls. daily. The company also operates terminal elevators, as well as mill storage with combined storage capacity of 20,000,000 bus.

George Kransel, National Grain Yeast Corp., died recently as the result of a ruptured appendix.

The Peoria Grain Products Co. has been incorporated; 500 shares p.v.; incorporators, Harry E. Rice, Bert H. Fulton, Joseph P. Bergl.

The Central Feed Supply Co. has been organized, 100 shares common p.v. at \$10 a share. Incorporators, J. Carruther, C. V. Melville, J. M. Melville.

Edward J. White, 53, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, died May 20 in Palm Beach, Fla., where he had lived for the last year.

Prof. J. A. McLean, former supervisor of research work with livestock feeds at Monona Farms, Wis., owned by the Quaker Oats Co., died recently in Hollywood, Cal. Because of illness he retired in 1941.

John Wesley Schroeder, a graduate of the University of Missouri, and now director of the research laboratory of the Hales & Hunter Co., and Miss Margaret Morrow, formerly of Kansas City, were married at the Morgan Park Baptist Church, May 16.—P.J.P.

Establishment of a futures market for feed barley was projected by the Chicago Board of Trade when Philip R. O'Brien, president of the Exchange, on May 20 appointed a com'te to investigate the problem. Roland McHenry, a director, was appointed chairman of the com'te composed of cash grain men.

The Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, will top off its year of monthly meetings with a dinner at Lundgren's Fish House, 1213 Calumet, directly east of the south end of the Lux Soap factory on Indianapolis Blvd., June 2, at 6:30 p. m. Officers for the coming year will be elected and ground work will be laid for the National Convention, to be held at Chicago. It will be a highly important meeting as well as an enjoyable social one, and members are urged to attend. Officers announce that bus, rail or "share a ride" accommodations can easily be arranged for everyone.

R. Douglas Stuart recently was elected president of the Quaker Oats Co., succeeding his brother, John Stuart, who was named chairman of the board. Henry P. Crowell, former chairman, was made honorary chairman. The directors voted to have the company's fiscal year begin July 1 and end June 30, instead of following the calendar year as formerly. R. Douglas Stuart has been with the Quaker Oats Co. since 1906. During the World War he served as Red Cross commissioner for France. He also is a director of the First National Bank, Burlington Railroad, the Continental Casualty Co., and the Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

The annual pre-memorial program of the Chicago Board of Trade Post 304, The American Legion, honoring the G. A. R., will be presented on the trading floor of the Chicago Board of Trade at 1:30 p. m. May 29. Mortimer Swafford, Commander of the Post, will be master of ceremonies. Music will be furnished by the world famous Board of Trade Post Band, under the direction of Col. Armin F. Hand. The address of welcome will be given by Philip R. O'Brien, pres. of the Board. Guest speakers will include the leading military and naval leaders of the district, and Cap. Thos. Ambrose, Commander, G. A. R. Taps in memory of the departed service men of all wars will conclude the program.

## There's More to a Good Grain Fumigant than Just Chemicals

Sure, it's important to have careful selection of effective chemicals go into the manufacture of a grain fumigant. But the average buyer has no way of judging chemically one product from another—especially in a field where so many manufacturers make unqualified claims of excellence.

Therefore, far more important is the reputation of the manufacturer created, in turn, by conscientious selling plus long standing acceptance. In the last analysis it is YOUR ONLY ASSURANCE that the product—besides doing the job for which you bought it—will fully protect your men, your plant and your grain.

Weevil-Cide is a highly effective grain fumigant. More important, Weevil-Cide is sold by a company who not only feels its responsibility to the trade but has familiarized itself sufficiently with all aspects of stored grain fumigation to make that sense of responsibility your assurance of protection.

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## INDIANA

Goodland, Ind.—The Goodland Grain Co. has filed notice of dissolution.

Oaktown, Ind.—Sartor & Clark recently installed a new 20-ton scale with 9 x 22 ft. deck.

Rising Sun, Ind.—Roy T. Gardner is manager of Aylor & Meyer Co., succeeding Edward Glass.

Washington, Ind.—Igleheart Bros., Inc., will build an addition to its feed mill and grain storage.

Yoder, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain Co. recently installed a fan sheller, bought from the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co.

Greenwood, Ind.—High winds recently caused a small amount of damage at the Greenwood Grain Co. elevator.

Clarks Hill, Ind.—The Clarks Hill Elevator has installed a 20-ton Howe Scale with 9x24 ft. deck and recording beam.—Rex VanAllen, mgr.

Brazil, Ind.—The Clay County Farm Bureau Co-op. Assn. installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Williams, Ind.—The Adams County Farm Bureau Assn. has completed installation of new hammer mill and engine power and other equipment.—A.E.L.

Liberty Center, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new 1-ton feed mixer with motor, to be operated in conjunction with old mixer.—A.E.L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John Reis is retiring this month as Vice-pres. of the Acme-Evans Co. He has been general sales manager of the firm for several years.

Scircleville, Ind.—We have just completed our modern 20,000-bu. elevator at this station. It replaces the one that burned last year.—Farm Buro Co-operative.

Huntington, Ind.—J. Gelzleichter & Son recently installed a large grinder with motor drive and a 1-ton vertical feed mixer complete, bought from the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

Decatur, Ind.—D. W. McMillen, Jr., in addition to his duties as executive vice-pres. of the Central Soya Co., Inc., has assumed the added responsibility of sales manager for the McMillen Feed Mills division.

Van Buren, Ind.—Frank Craner has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and has been succeeded by Frank Ayres, who has been manager of an elevator at Pendleton, Ind. Mr. Craner has accepted a position as manager of an Illinois elevator.—A.E.L.

Nappanee, Ind.—The Nappanee Milling Co. has recovered its truck, stolen recently when some one had broken into the company's office, pried open the cash drawer, and finding no money, had disappeared with the company's truck. The truck was found standing in the railroad yard at Griffith, where it had been for two weeks. It was undamaged with all tires intact.

Markleville, Ind.—Judge Gentry of the Hamilton Circuit Court May 15 decided in favor of defendant Markleville Elvtr. Co. in the suit brought by Vance Gustin, plaintiff, to recover overtime wages and damages under the wage and hour law. This is the first test case in Indiana. Plaintiff has the right to ask a new trial by filing motion by June 15, which is 30 days after judgment.

Lafayette, Ind.—Subjects of paramount importance to the grain trade will be discussed and perplexing problems explained by well informed speakers at the midsummer convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held here June 29. Headquarters will be the Memorial Union Bldg., and since the entire day will be given over to matters of special interest to all grain men, a large attendance is anticipated. Members are urged to invite their friends to accompany them on this occasion, conserving the tires and gas while making it possible for fellow grain and feed dealers to attend.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Realizing the importance of trade ass'n protection and protection possibly greater today than in any time in the history of the grain trade, many new members are being enrolled daily by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. Among the more recent membership additions are: Haldeman-Baum Co., Akron; Paoli Milling Co., Paoli; Home Grain Co., La-grange and So. Milford; Boldt Milling Co., Waynetown; Farmers Grain & Lumber Co., Wanatah; Boyleston Grain Co., Boyleston.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Grabill, Ind.—Robert McCune, 30, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who was arrested recently in Union City, O., when attempting to steal a set of auto licence plates, has confessed the recent burglary at the Grabill Grain & Mfg. Co. elevator. In the automobile he was driving when picked up officers found a set of burglar tools, and subsequent questioning led to the man confessing many burglaries, the elevator robbery among them. Fort Wayne authorities have requested the Ohio officers release him for prosecution in Fort Wayne. While McCune employed explosives to crack many of the safes he burglarized, the local elevator safe was unlocked, so little property damage resulted, and only a small amount of money was taken.—A. E. L.

## IOWA

Algona, Ia.—The Rising Mill & Elvtr. is installing a new 40-ton scale with 45x10 ft. deck.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Kerner Milling Co. recently installed eight new bins for ground feed in its plant.

Centerville, Ia.—C. W. Ireland, 84, operator of a feed yard and farmer in the community for many years, died recently of a heart ailment.

Sioux City, Ia.—Fire in a brooder house of the Farmers Feed Co., May 22, destroyed 800 baby chicks, 30 canaries and other birds and pet stock.

Muscatine, Ia.—The TeStrake Flour & Feed recently installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with floor level feed and with motor drive.

Boone, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 30-ton Soweigh Scale with 40 ft. concrete deck and direct reading type recording beam.

Charles City, Ia.—General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., has taken over the Pyle Produce Co. Earl Pyle and his partner, Lloyd Schloetfelt, will continue to manage the business.

Waterloo, Ia.—Bond E. Lane, manager of the local office of Lamson Bros. for several years, has been called to the army. He was a first lieutenant in the Reserve but had been inactive lately.

Crystal Lake, Ia.—Orlando M. Myers, 56, who many years ago was manager of a grain elevator here, died of a heart attack recently at his home in Canton, S. D. After leaving here Mr. Myers held a secretarial position in the head office of the Reliance Elvtr. Co., at Minneapolis, for some time.

Conrad, Ia.—Forty-five of the 63 government steel storage bins which have housed C.C.C. corn here are being dismantled preparatory to shipment to grain areas in Kansas and Nebraska.

Bristow, Ia.—A jury found in favor of John Weichers and Carl Schrage that they had delivered to the Bert Pooley Elvtr. two loads of corn more than they had been paid for, giving judgment for \$308.35.

Sioux City, Ia.—Fifty grain dealers from Iowa and Nebraska recently enjoyed a banquet at the Mayfair Hotel, sponsored by the Russell Miller Milling Co. Bert Sargeant, Des Moines, president of Sargeant & Co., spoke.

Clinton, Ia.—Walter S. Kiesner has been named manager of the Minneapolis branch, commercial feed division, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., headquarters of which are located here. He succeeds Roy E. Peterson, resigned.

Ralston, Ia.—James Meyers, suspected of being the man who robbed the Farmers Elevator here and the Exira Elevator of \$1,392 Mar. 26, has been sentenced to 25 years in the Missouri State penitentiary on a bank robbery charge.

Lineville, Ia.—Fire believed to have been started by sparks from a passing freight train engine, badly damaged the roof of the Whan Grain Elevator recently. Timely discovery of the flames prevented greater damage. No insurance.

West Bend, Ia.—Jim Olson, auditor of the Davenport Elvtr. Co. and manager of the company's local plant, recently was host to fifty feed dealers and hatcherymen from the surrounding territory at an excellent dinner followed by an entertaining program.

Steamboat Rock, Ia.—John Henry Potgeter, 88, founder of the Potgeter Grain, Coal & Implement Co., died at his home here May 1. He had been in ill health since he suffered a hip injury two years ago. Mr. Potgeter founded the grain firm here in 1889. His son, George, entered the company in 1919, later assuming management and ownership.

Waverly, Ia.—The possibility of obtaining machinery to set up a soybean processing plant in the Waverly brewery is being investigated by a Chicago syndicate, recent purchaser of the plant. Previously the group had planned to convert it for making industrial alcohol, but dropped the plan because of difficulty of getting machinery and materials for the processing.

Clinton, Ia.—Iowa's first plant for the manufacture of industrial alcohol from corn and other grains will begin operations soon, W. F. Powers of Des Moines stated recently. Mr. Powers will move here, to take charge of sales and public relations for the Clinton Products Co. The plant will have a capacity for manufacture of 6,000 gals. of 190 proof alcohol each 24 hours, he stated.

Des Moines, Ia.—Wholesale feed and flour dealers here recently applied to Joseph B. Eastman, defense transportation director, for a permit to operate delivery trucks under a pooling system of consignments to points in Iowa. The Des Moines Wholesale Feed & Flour Dealers Ass'n has agreed to set up a clearing house for deliveries and has forwarded the proposal to Eastman at Washington, D. C. The group made a request of Eastman that the trucks be given comparable status with common carriers.

Sioux City, Ia.—Eugene P. Sullivan, who has been connected with the grain business for years, and Mrs. Sullivan recently left for California, where they will make their future home at Beverly Hills. Mr. Sullivan started in the grain business here with the Slaughter-Burke Co. Later he was local manager for Rumsey & Co. and the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. Still later he was an assistant manager for Lamson Bros. & Co., and his most recent connection was with C. W. Britton & Co. as manager of their grain department. Members of the Grain Exchange gave him a farewell dinner at the Elks Club and made several presentations in testimony of their esteem.

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For over 30 years we have been the largest distributors of grain testing equipment. The purchase of Seedburo Quality Apparatus is your assurance of absolute accuracy.



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Des Moines, Ia.—Effective May 15, the 15 per cent increase in rates, intrastate, long distance and local service, calls, inaugurated by the telephone company on Apr. 15, are cancelled and the rates have reverted to the old schedule. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n was a prime factor in bringing about this welcome revision, having worked hard in opposing the increase. It is welcome news to grain and feed men who use the phone so consistently, and the ass'n is deserving of unstinted praise for its commendable and successful efforts.

Muscataine, Ia.—The Mississippi Valley Feed & Grain Co. is planning to construct a bulkhead and three mooring piers at the site of its warehouse at the foot of Pine St., along the Mississippi River. Application for a permit has been made with the U. S. Engineers' office at Rock Island, Ill. Plans as submitted show a bulkhead of railroad rails, driven to a penetration of approximately 14 ft. and spaced 18 inches on centers, along the riverward face of the warehouse which is supported by timber piles. It is planned to fill in the space behind the bulkhead with rock and sand to afford additional protection for the building. In addition three mooring piers of the railroad rails and filled rock will be built in the river along the face of the bulkhead.

## KANSAS

Morganville, Kan.—The office of the Gordon Mark Elevator has been redecorated.

Corinth (Down R.F.D.), Kan.—The Corinth Grain Co. is erecting two 3,300-bu. steel grain bins.

Norwich, Kan.—We have enlarged our storage capacity from 40,000 to 52,000 bus.—Jackson & Son Elvtr. Co.

Webster, Kan.—A small fire loss occurred in the Pacific Grain Co. elevator on May 13, caused by slipping V-belts.

Hickok, Kan.—The local grain elevator of Craig Grain Co. is understood to have been purchased by Geo. E. Gano.

Burdett, Kan.—The Mid-West Elevator of Dundee has opened a feed and seed sales room here. Carl Danford is manager.

Shields, Kan.—James G. Armstrong, 45-year-old local manager for the Morgenstern-Pyle Elevator Co., passed away unexpectedly.

Bluff City, Kan.—Lavern Marks has been operating the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator since the resignation of Ed Sult.

St. Francis, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. recently installed a new 30-ton scale with 10x34 ft. deck at its local elevator.

Cedar Vale, Kan.—Merle Grice of Basil, Kan., is a new employee at the Co-op. Elevator, succeeding Olin Foster who has moved to Wichita.

Sylvia, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. has moved its grain office on the west side of its lots in order to have the weighing scale at the Main St. entrance.

Lancaster, Kan.—The Atchison Co. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n will move its office building to a location east of the elevator and erect two 11,000-bu. tile storage tanks.

Liberal, Kan.—Charles M. Light, 64, of the Light Milling & Grain Co., died in St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, May 20, where he recently underwent a major operation.

Tribune, Kan.—H. E. Dixon recently resigned as manager of the local Geo. E. Gano Grain Co. elevators, effective June 1, and will work for the Missouri Pacific Railroad as fireman.

Bird City, Kan.—Richard Hopp is new manager of the Weaver elevator, taking the place of George Ford, who resigned to become manager of the Morrison Grain Co. elevator at Lenora, Kan.

Cherryvale, Kan.—George Taaffe, receiver for N. Sauer Milling Co., recently sent a check for \$72.46 to District Clerk John Wright, as the balance of money after all bills had been paid.—P. J. P.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Dutch Lorenz, popular former manager of the local office of Mensendieck Grain Co., became associated with Mid-West Grain Co. May 15. The Mensendieck office has been closed.

Concordia, Kan.—H. L. Perry who has been in the grain business at Ellis, Neb., for many years, has been appointed inspector and auditor for the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.'s local elevator.—P.J.P.

Seldom, Kan.—Ira Reed is retiring from the grain business and has sold his 30,000-bu. Seldom Grain Co. elevator to Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. of Salina, who have placed Wilbur Mountford in charge.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The C. D. Jennings Grain Co. has started excavating for a 750,000-bu. addition to its elevator to bring its total capacity to 3,000,000 bus. The addition will include 14 tanks, 125 ft. high, and an extra lofting leg.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The J. J. Koelsch Grain Co. elevators at Keys and Sturgis, Okla., and Elkhart, Kan., have been sold to Security Elevator Co. Mr. Koelsch continues to operate his elevators at Eva, Okla., and Abbeyville and Plevna, Kan.

Englewood, Kan.—The Gano, Lewelling & Farmers elevators here expect no storage problem this year. A flood has washed out 800 ft. of the bridge across the Cimarron River and 95 per cent of the wheat delivered to these elevators came across the bridge.

Garden City, Kan.—Frank T. Blakeslee, foreman at the Farmers Elevator, suffered severely burned hands when he slid 30 ft. down the manlift rope to a bin floor. The manlift was reported to bind on its guide track. The accident occurred when Blakeslee attempted to pry it free.

Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator is building two grain storage bins, of the concrete stave silo type. The first, 20 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high, is being built east of the old Jennings elevator; the second will be built west of the main elevator, to be 20 ft. in diameter and 45 ft. high. The new bins will increase the company's storage capacity about 20,000 bus.

Many Kansas elevators were damaged by recent high winds that swept thru the state. Among those companies reporting losses as the result were: S. P. Wallingford Grain Corp., Caldwell and Rago plants; W. D. Kopper Grain Co., South Haven; Friesen Grain Co., Cheney; R. F. Ebel, Hillsboro; Farmers Equity Union, Hillsboro; Kansas Elvtr. Co., Menlo; Oberlin Milling Co., Oberlin, Kan.

Topeka, Kan.—With regular elevators thru-out the grain belt filled with grain and no immediate prospect of movement of any of the stored wheat, most of it security for government loans, Governor Payne Ratner heeded a request of grain men and directed Erland Carlsson, state grain inspector, to determine if the buildings abandoned by the automotive industry as a result of tire and auto rationing, are suitable for conversion to temporary grain warehouses. While they lack facilities for keeping damp wheat in motion to prevent heating and molding, the old wheat could be transferred there, leaving the elevator space for the new stock.

Atchison, Kan.—C. H. Blanke, manager of the Blair Feed Mills, has both a power and a hand-operated gasoline powered lawn mower. The latter feeling was instilled when he thoughtlessly stood in front of the machine while cranking its engine, with the result he has effected a genuine limp and supports his steps temporarily with a cane.

Belpre, Kan.—The Craig Grain Co. elevator, which was destroyed by fire several months ago, is being rebuilt with a 55,000-bu., iron-clad elevator of short-studded construction on the old foundation, plus a warehouse. The structure is 40 x 48 ft. on the long sides and 68 ft. high. It is equipped with Ehrsam Head-Drive, truck-lift, man-lift, spouting, etc., and Calumet Cups. The new elevator will be in operation about June 15.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Construction has begun on the 1,000,000 bu. reinforced concrete storage annex to the Farmers Commission Co.'s elevator to raise its total storage space to 2,750,000 bu. The annex consists of 22 tanks, 23 ft. in diameter and 118 ft. high, with extensions of the present Ehrsam conveyor frames and belts above and below. Chalmers & Borton have the contract and expect construction work to be completed early in July.

Clifton, Kan.—The Wyman Grain Co., operated for 14 years by C. E. Wyman, has been sold to the Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. of Salina. Mr. Wyman gave possession of the elevator May 20. The new owners plan to make extensive improvements in the property, enlarging the driveway, adding more storage space and installing new and improved machinery. Mr. Wyman will continue to reside here after retiring from the grain business.

Great Bend, Kan.—Only the office of the Walnut Creek Milling Co. suffered damage in the recent overflow of the Arkansas River. Damage was confined to the office basement, which was filled with water. The mill and office are about two blocks from the north bank of the river. T. H. Sherwood, general manager of the company, is a member of a five-man com'te named by the Chamber of Commerce on flood control, the commission being the outgrowth of the recent overflow. Upwards of \$1,000,000 damage resulted in this immediate territory.

Dodge City, Kan.—The following group meetings have been planned by the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, all to be evening meetings preceded by a dinner at 7:00 o'clock: Pratt, Roberts Hotel, May 28; Larned, Blue Goose Cafe, June 1; Garden City, Warren Hotel, June 2; Colby, O'Pelt City, June 3; Downs, Lipton Hotel, June 4; Horton, Grand Hotel, June 5; Iola, Kelley Hotel, June 9. The meetings at Pratt, Larned, Garden City and Colby will be joint meetings of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n and the Kansas Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. Both Mr. McCammon and myself will be present. Subjects to be discussed are The Movement and Storage of the 1942 Kansas Crop; ODT Orders As They Will Affect Kansas Dealers; Maximum Price Regulations. Another meeting probably will be held somewhere in south-central Kansas, announcement to be made later.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

## KENTUCKY

Rivals, Ky.—S. L. Stout & Sons sustained a small loss at their plant from recent high winds.

Eubank, Ky.—The I. E. Payne flour mill is now in operation under electric motor power. Mr. Payne had the misfortune of having an explosion of his diesel engine last January. At the time of the accident he suffered the loss of his right eye.

Louisville, Ky.—War pressures have put such a premium on space at the Federal building that a number of divisions have moved to outside office buildings. The latest is the Dept. of Agr.'s Agriculture & Marketing Service which will move into five rooms in the Martin Brown Bldg., 4th and Broadway.—A.W.W.

## R. R. HOWELL COMPANY

EVERYTHING IN MACHINERY  
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GRAIN ELEVATORS  
AND FEED PLANTS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Cadiz, Ky.—H. S. White, operator of the Cadiz Milling Co., has purchased from the Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Co. the mill building and adjoining property.

Lexington, Ky.—Reinhardt-Gaidry Motors, Inc., has added a complete new feed department to its business. A feed grinder has been installed, equipped for molasses mixing with livestock feed, and a complete line of Ballard's feed supplements this service. The company is continuing its automobile service, the feed department being an expanded service to farmers.

## MICHIGAN

Moline, Mich.—The Co-op. Ass'n has added a 1½-ton feed mixer.

Decatur, Mich.—A Blue Streak Corn Cutter was installed recently in the Decatur Elvtr. Co. feed mill.

Elkton, Mich.—The Elkton Elevator is building new storage bins. Ira Faist is manager of the plant.

Portland, Mich.—A Cyclone Molasses Mixer was recently installed in the Portland Elevator Co. feed mill.

Ruth, Mich.—Bad Axe Grain Co. has installed a feed mixer and 3-h.p. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Enclosed Motor.

Millburg, Mich.—The Millburg Growers Exchange recently sustained a small property loss as the result of high winds.

Snover, Mich.—A one-ton Saginaw Line Feed Mixer and 3 h.p. enclosed motor were recently installed in the Co-op Elevator.

Elsie, Mich.—A Bradley Hammer Mill with tramp iron separator has recently been installed in the Wilcox Feed Mill.

Detroit, Mich.—A. K. Zinn & Co. have moved back to their reconitioned offices, following a fire which damaged their warehouse recently.

Ithaca, Mich.—A Prater Corn Cracker and a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor have been installed in the Ithaca Roller Mills feed mill.

Riverdale, Mich.—A Crippen Disc Type Bean Separator and fully enclosed motor have been installed in the Riverdale Elevator Co. plant.

Springport, Mich.—The Farmers Grain Co. has closed its local elevator and the stock on hand and some of the machinery has been moved to the Jackson plant. Difficulty in meeting the government regulations and being unable to get help were given as reasons for the closing.

Pigeon, Mich.—Representatives of co-operative elevators in Bad Axe, Pigeon, Elkton, Deckerville, Ruth and New Haven held a dinner meeting here at Hotel Irwin recently when problems of co-operative elevators were discussed. Officials of the Michigan State College and Michigan State Farm Bureau were present for the conference, which was one of a series being held in Michigan to obtain ideas on which to formulate a program to be determined by the board of directors of the State Farm Bureau, of which Clarks S. Brody is sec'y-mgr.

## MINNESOTA

Louisburg, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will move its west elevator near its other one. O. A. Myrum was re-engaged as manager of the business.

Duluth, Minn.—C. F. Macdonald, sec'y-treas. of the Duluth Board of Trade has returned to his office after a long illness and is getting along fine.—F. G. C.

Doran, Minn.—The Dent Doran Grain Co. recently installed a new 20-ton Soweigh Scale with 28 ft. platform, equipped with new style grain beam. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Heron Lake, Minn.—Considerable improvements to the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s building are nearing completion. The major item is the construction of a large feed shed on the south side of the elevator and the enlargement of the office space. Martin Loe is manager.

Montevideo, Minn.—The Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. is the new name adopted by the organization formerly known as the Montevideo American Society of Equity Co-operative Elevator & Trading Co.

Elysian, Minn.—John Walth, Princeton, is assisting at the Commander Elevator. He expects to take charge as manager as soon as Herman Sahli, the present manager, leaves for army service.

Park Rapids, Minn.—Anthony R. Robertson, 54, died suddenly May 9 of a heart attack. Mr. Robertson was in charge of the Farmers elevator here until a short time ago when advised by doctors to take a vacation.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Arthur Hanson, who recently resigned as manager of the elevator at St. Hilaire to accept management of the Farmers Union's new elevator here, plans to take over his new duties about June 15.

Plummer, Minn.—Olaf L. Skatvold, manager for the Oklee Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Oklee, Minn., has purchased the Farmers Elevator and will operate as an independent buyer after June 1. A feed mill, mixer and other improvements will be installed.

Chandler, Minn.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the old Fleischman Elevator, owned recently by the Farmers Elevator Co. The elevator was nearly empty, but considerable machinery was on hand in the implement shed. Loss was estimated at \$15,000.

Hoffman, Minn.—The newly organized Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n has purchased the Kellogg Commission Co.'s elevator here, to take possession early in June. J. Buhr is president of the Farmers company; E. T. Reus, v.-pres., Eddie Henjum, sec'y.

St. Paul, Minn.—A threatened shortage of grain storage facilities was the object of study May 14 by farm leaders and grain handling officials. "The greatest shortage of storage space seems to be at terminals in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth," Ed Thye, deputy commissioner of agriculture, stated.

Duluth, Minn.—Shippers using railroad cars were called upon to assist the Northwest Transportation Co.-Ordination com'te in the more efficient use of cars by cleaning them properly before sending them back. Reports to this com'te indicated that a great many shippers are turning cars back to the railroad after unloading without cleaning.—F. G. C.

Among Minnesota elevator companies reporting damage sustained at their plant from recent high winds were: Kellogg Commission Co., Dumont; P. H. Gust Elevator, Fergus Falls; Hubbard & Palmer Co., Madelia and Triumph; Porter Farmers Grain Co., Porter; William O. Johnson, Amboy; H. M. Noack & Sons, Arlington; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Cleveland; Kellogg Commission Co., Hoffman. The losses were small.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—David A. Small, 65, for many years general traffic manager for the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., died recently of a heart attack.

Walter S. Kiesner, for the past six years ass't manager of the commercial feed department of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has been appointed manager of the local branch of the department. He succeeds Roy E. Peterson.

The Sunland Mfg. Co. has been organized by Albert E. Pacini to manufacture and sell wheat germ oil. Headquarters have been established here. The company has taken over all stocks of wheat germ oil formerly offered by Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.

William T. Fraser, 81, oldest member of the Chamber of Commerce in point of membership, was honor guest of Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n at a dinner recently at Nicolle Hotel. Mr. Fraser, who joined the chamber in 1883, is president of Cereal Grading Co.

## MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—High winds caused a small loss at Saxony Mills recently.

Plattsburg, Mo.—Halferty Bros. recently installed a new feed mixer in their plant.

Warrensburg, Mo.—The Inness Elvtr. Mills reported a small amount of damage sustained from recent high winds.

Union, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op Ass'n has installed a ½-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Cameron, Mo.—G. W. Johnson of Kansas City has accepted a position with the Tarkio Feed Co., and will work out of here.

Boonville, Mo.—J. H. Phipps on May 23 held the grand opening of his new feed store on Highway 98. In addition to a stock of feeds he is handling oil and gas.—P.J.P.

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Rea, Mo.—Fred Stipp, who has managed the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator at Brunswick, Mo., for the past three years, has been transferred to the company's local elevator.

Ellicott City, Mo.—Joseph S. Schapiro, president of the Continental Milling & Feed Co. has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. He left May 1 for Miami Beach, Fla., to assume his duties.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Feed Club held its last meeting of the season May 19 at the Indian Hills Country Club. The dinner and meeting was preceded by an afternoon of golf. The membership to the club reached 103.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. B. McCormick of the Merchants Exchange was appointed chairman of the St. Louis Terminal Grain Permit Com'te, a group made up of 12 members selected to work out plans for handling and storing the 1942 grain crop in this market.—P. J. P.

Blue Springs, Mo.—H. C. Parks of the Parks Grain Co. recently sustained serious injuries in a collision of his automobile and another at Kansas City. He suffered several broken ribs, a possible skull fracture and head laceration. He was removed to Menorah Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.—P.J.P.

Louisiana, Mo.—Clinton Riley of Brunswick, Mo., is new manager of the M. F. A. Central Co-op. Elevator. He has been with the M. F. A. for the past five years. W. L. Stone, who has been in charge here for the past few weeks, returned to Moberly, where he is in charge of the M. F. A. elevator.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n Grain & Feed Co. of Kansas City, which handles grain and flour for local co-ops. in the western half of Missouri, has been re-incorporated to provide local co-ops. with direct representation on the board of directors, F. H. Heinkel, president of M. F. A., announced. The company completed its organization under the nonstock loan profit law.—P. J. P.

## Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyers option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

### Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Brunswick, Mo.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. has withdrawn from the local area Fred Stipp, the company's local manager, announced. The company has operated under lease the Brunswick Elevator since 1939. In the last two years, however, large acreages in this vicinity formerly sown to wheat have been seeded to alfalfa. This was a contributing factor in causing the company not to renew the lease this year. The elevator probably will be in operation thru the harvest season but definite plans had not been completed by the owners.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Second expansion, within less than a years' time, in the Southwestern operations of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., of Minneapolis, was announced recently by J. R. Mulroy, general manager of the Stanard-Tilton Division here, with the leasing of the one million bushel elevator of the C. B. & Q. Railroad. The elevator, which is a modern concrete house, will serve as a storage unit for the accumulation of milling wheat for the Alton mills of the company. Mr. Mulroy indicated that the Stanard-Tilton Division will take over the operation of the elevator beginning June 1. The Stanard-Tilton Division will open an office in St. Joseph for the operation of the elevator, which will be in charge of Wallace M. Neil, for many years associated with the Kansas City grain trade, principally as a milling wheat specialist. Mr. Neil will do all of the wheat purchasing at St. Joseph. He has just resigned from the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., where he has been in charge of milling wheat.

## MONTANA

Roundup, Mont.—William Kemp of Lander, Wyo., has assumed management of the local branch of the Montana Elvtr. Co.

Edgar, Mont.—Alfred M. Markuson, 47, proprietor of the Markuson Grain & Bean Co. since 1925, died recently at a local hospital.

Stanford, Mont.—The Stanford Flour Mill has been sold by L. J. Vandenberg of Spaulding, Neb., to farmers and ranchers of this vicinity, organized into a corporation known as the Farmers Co-operative Mill & Elvtr. Co. Products of the mill are flour and mill feeds. The company will clean seed, grind feed and buy and sell grain.

## NEBRASKA

Gibbon, Neb.—Claude Menagh is new helper at the Hord Grain Co. elevator.

Svracuse, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator is installing new metal grain spouts.

St. Libory, Neb.—An addition is being built to the Union Grain Co. elevator.

Neligh, Neb.—The Neligh Mills sustained a small loss recently from high winds.

Giltner, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let a contract for construction of a 30,000-bu. annex.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills reported a small loss sustained recently from damage by high winds.

Ellis, Neb.—John Steiner of Steele City has been named manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant grain elevator.

Ashton, Neb.—We have just purchased the elevator from the Badura Grain Co.—Brown Grain Co.—A. L. Brown.

Lyman, Neb.—The E. S. Young Lumber Co. has installed a one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Milford, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n recently met to consider plans for rebuilding its elevator that burned May 4.

Sweetwater, Neb.—C. W. Nielsen of St. Michael recently purchased the Frye Grain Co. elevator and will have it open for harvest.

Lyons, Neb.—Walter Peterson is new manager of the Swanson & Anderson elevator, succeeding Oscar Johnson who now is working in Oakland.

Wayne, Neb.—Swanson & Lally have installed a new Fairbanks Scale at the Farmers Grain, Feed & Seed Co. to care for large trucks.

Cedar Rapids, Neb.—Fred Badje of Columbus has purchased the V-C Grain Co. elevator business from L. L. Vanderheiden and is operating the property under the name of Cedar Valley Grain Co.

Farnam, Neb.—The C. J. Garvin elevator has been sold to the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n who took immediate possession. Neal Garvin had opened and operated his elevator for the past 39 years. He has not announced his future intentions.

Elm Creek, Neb.—The dehydrating plant has started its season. The plant furnace has been relined, the machinery overhauled and new packers installed. The company recently was re-incorporated and is now the Elm Creek Alfalfa Mills.

Hubbell, Neb.—The 61-year-old Farmers Elevator has been razed. It was in bad condition. The Farmers Ass'n has owned both elevators for years. This elevator was closed about four years ago. The material from the old elevator is being used to build an addition to the other elevator, where a grinder will be installed.

Hickman, Neb.—John Franklin Judah, 79, who had been a grain dealer in Hickman for more than 45 years, died at his home there May 12. He and Mrs. Judah celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Nov. 25, 1941. During his long residence in Hickman, he served as mayor of the village for more than 30 years.—P.J.P.

Omaha, Neb.—All Nebraska elevators and those of Council Bluffs and Sioux City on May 15 have storage space available for 11,005,084 bus. of grain, the state railway commission was informed recently. This limited space, however, is probably declining rapidly as indicated in storage reports from country elevators, included in the grand total. On May 15 this group had space for 12,918,662 bus. but 15 days later, after government purchases, that had dropped to 5,132,084.—P. J. P.

Osceola, Neb.—Theodore Morgensen, 48, contractor, who is rebuilding the Wright Bros. mill, was seriously injured recently when he fell 40 ft. from a scaffold. He suffered five broken ribs, a possible punctured lung, and severe bruises. While working on the side of the mill Mr. Morgensen leaned too far out on a brace which gave way, throwing him down nearly 30 ft. before he hit a slanting roof, from which he rolled to fall 10 ft. more to the ground, landing on his head.

## NEW JERSEY

Freehold, N. J.—Fire swept the Sunshine Feed Store warehouse recently, ruining approximately 100 tons of feed.

Edgewater, N. J.—The Corn Products Refining Co.'s local plant has been acquired by the Navy Dept. with payment of \$1,100,000. Further negotiations may result in additional money being paid for the plant, it was stated. Corn Products Refining Co. for the last three years has been curtailing operations at the local plant.

## NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The Farmers Co-op Elvtrs. Co., Inc. has under construction additional storage structure of 10,000 bus. capacity at its local elevator.

## NEW YORK

Lockport, N. Y.—Chas. A. Lingham, v-pres. of Federal Mills, Inc., has retired after more than 30 years as an officer of the milling company.

New York, N. Y.—The nominating com'te of the New York Produce Exchange, headed by George R. Flack, has nominated Chas. B. Crofton for re-election as president; Hugh Reid for re-election as v-pres.; A. H. Lehmann, re-elected as treas. for the ensuing year. The annual election will be held June 1.



## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—The investment and brokerage firms of Jackson & Curtis and Paine, Webber & Co., both holding membership on all major stock and commodity exchanges, plan to merge about July 1, it has been announced. The new firm will be Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis. Both firms are more than 60 years old.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Verona, N. D.—Theo. Jensen is new manager of the Verona Grain & Fuel Co.

Elliott, N. D.—Irving Brandvold is the new manager of the Farmers Supply Co.

Lisbon, N. D.—Roy Sibley of Marion is the new manager of the E. N. Nelson elevator.

Horace, N. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is a new member recently enrolled in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Rogers, N. D.—Mr. Frugel, formerly of Breckenridge, Minn., has taken over the management of the new O. & M. elevator here.

Lidgerwood, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co. recently installed a new 20-ton Soweigh Scale with 28x9 ft. deck, equipped with Compound Weighbeam.

Cummings, N. D.—Harold Sorley, manager of the Cummings Farmers Elevtr. Co., recently underwent an operation at St. John's Hospital, Fargo, for removal of gall stones. His condition is reported as satisfactory.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Peavey Elevators recently completed the installation of a new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale, boot tank, 3,000-bu. capacity leg, and widened the work floor and driveways. Ben E. Wall is the manager.

## OHIO

Bloomville, O.—Dellinger's Alfalfa Mills, a new firm headed by H. A. Dellinger, has located here.

Highland, O.—The Highland Farmers Exchange recently installed a Kelly Duplex Hammermill.

Bluffton, O.—The Bluffton Milling Co. recently installed a new hammer mill bot from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Englewood, O.—The Englewood Elevator has installed a one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with floor level feed and motor drive.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Diver Coal & Feed Co., Middletown; Mills Feed & Seed Store, Cardington; Wagner Bros., Mt. Gilead. Members are urged to make their hotel reservations for the annual convention June 18-19 early, and are asked to invite neighboring grain men to accompany them in their automobiles, if driving, to conserve on tires. A program of music and entertainment has been planned for the banquet to be held June 18. S. L. Rice, president, and Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will be present. "Dusty Miller" will address us on "The American Way."—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Grain Elevator, newly organized grain company, has purchased the elevator owned and operated by the Toledo Grain & Milling Co. for many years, and recently sold to the Lansing Grain Co. of Lansing, Mich. Operators of the new company include Chas. W. Elliott, Wooster, O., who owned and operated several grain elevators in north central Ohio; Leon Gove, who has been with the Avery Grain & Supply Co., Avery, O., for many years, and a past president of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; John W. Luscombe, vice-pres. of the Southworth Grain Co. and treasurer and director of Kasco Mills, Inc. Mr. Luscombe has been connected with the Toledo grain trade for over 30 years and is second vice-pres. of the Toledo Board of Trade. Plans are being formulated to increase the present storage of the elevator.

New Jasper, O.—Kermit Hutchinson, formerly with the Clermont County Farm Buro Co-op., is new branch manager at the Greene County Co-op. Elevator.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be entertained by Dusty Miller at its dinner meeting at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel June 18, a feature of the ass'n's two day annual convention. Mr. Miller is widely known as an entertaining speaker of clean humor, good will tempered with a serious purpose. Members are looking forward to the occasion with keen anticipation.

Bowersville, O.—The D. A. Oliver Elevator has been purchased by the Dr. Henry Co., Cincinnati, O., manufacturers of Nu-Way Feeds and Henry Minerals. The business will be operated as the Bowersville Elevator. A complete line of supplements will be carried. Darrel Dome, formerly manager of a large Wilmington elevator, is now connected with the Dr. Henry Co. as merchandising manager and will supervise the operation of the local elevator.

Urbana, O.—Urbana Mills recently installed a new style revolving screen cleaner, bot of the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Steinlite Moisture Testers have been installed recently in plants of the following Ohio firms: Arlington Elevtr., Arlington; B. G. Grain & Supply Co., Bowling Green; Melvin Grain Co., Melvin; H. H. Heiser Co., Toledo; Farmers Market & Supply Co., Toledo.

## OKLAHOMA

Nowata, Okla.—E. B. Bowen's Farmers Feed & Implement Co. has moved into new, modern quarters on the waterfront.

Altus, Okla.—The Altus Produce Co., handlers of feeds and other commodities, recently opened for business. Dick Slabaugh is owner.

Woodward, Okla.—The L. S. Fisher Grain Co. elevator now under construction is expected to be completed and ready for use for storage by June 15. The structure will be 156 ft. high, and have 22 bins, storage capacity 350,000 bus. It is being built of concrete re-enforced with steel.



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Efficiency, greater production and lower costs all enter into the question of where the equipment should be located.

The Interstate Seed & Grain Co., West Fargo, N. D., wanted a 70,000 bu. annex and a Corn Dryer, so we built the annex on the rear and the new Corn Dryer, 1,000 bu. per hour capacity, at side and in back of feed mill, and connected to it a carload capacity oil fuel tank (note center of picture).

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Vici, Okla.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has given its elevator a coat of paint.

Geary, Okla.—The Geary Mill & Elevator Co. sustained a small amount of damage at its plant from recent high winds.

Forgam, Okla.—An electric dump has been installed at the Feuquay Grain Co. elevator, replacing the old air dump.

Okarche, Okla.—We are making extensive repairs on our No. 2 elevator, water proofing pit, putting in new foundation and installing a Kewanee Truck Lift.—Oscar Dow, Dow Grain Co.

Cherokee, Okla.—Several hundred persons visited the Cherokee Grain Co., on its recent opening day, when 600 doughnuts and countless gallons of coffee were served the callers by R. Resler, manager.

Chickasha, Okla.—Dick Weekes, manager of the Southwestern Peanut Growers Ass'n, has written the Chamber of Commerce to the effect Grady County will be checked for a possible peanut warehouse.

Enid, Okla.—Local meetings have been scheduled by Sec'y Ed Humphrey of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to be held in the last week of May as, follows: Hobart, 25th; Woodward, 26th; Alva, 27th; Watonga, 28th.

Cherokee, Okla.—Carl Baker, 30, sustained a fractured pelvic bone when he was struck by a one-by-eight inch board which served as a springer, holding a grain bin above a feed grinder in place, when that bin broke loose. He was removed to Masonic Hospital.

Stillwater, Okla.—The possibility of storing wheat in empty store buildings, vacant garages and similar storage places in cities and towns because of grain storage shortage, was discussed at a recent meeting of the Oklahoma Society of Farm Mgrs. and Rural Appraisers.

Enid, Okla.—Carl M. Newberry was appointed manager of the grain department of W. B. Johnston Grain Co. on Apr. 16, to fill the vacancy left when Homer Thomas became co-manager with Benno Feuer of the 2,000,000-bu. elevator acquired by the Continental Grain Co. from F.C.A.

Fairfax, Okla.—L. A. Harrell, new manager of the Fairfax elevator, will continue the feed business there, carrying a full line of feeds for chickens and livestock. J. L. Lane, an employee of the elevator and feed business when operated by Clark Field as the Farmers Supply Co., is continuing with the business now operated by Mr. Harrell.

Cherokee, Okla.—Edward and Harry Palecek of Enid, operators of the Palecek Mills there, recently purchased the Wolcott & Lincoln elevator and are operating the business as the Cherokee Grain Co., a subsidiary to Palecek Mills. R. Resler, for a number of years a motor car dealer and garage operator here, has been appointed manager of the local elevator.

Frederick, Okla.—The E. O. Billingslea Grain Co. has moved into its new plant on West Grand Ave. The new main building, recently completed, is now being painted. First of the new units was completed last summer, E. O. Billingslea, owner, having built storage bins for 40,000 bus. and installed new equipment after having acquired the property. This has been increased 5,000 bus. by the new building and another 20,000 bus. will be added within the next few weeks. A 30-ton Fairbanks Scale has been installed, with 40 ft. deck. A complete seed cleaning plant is being equipped.

Enid, Okla.—Construction on additional units to the Union Equity Co-op. Exchanges' storage elevator, to provide room for an additional 1,333,000 bus. of grain, has started. Chalmers & Borton have the contract. Excavation for the new units has been done for some time, but the remainder of the work was held up until priorities on materials for the actual construction were procured. It is expected to have the new units completed by July 5, E. N. Puckett, manager, stated. One of the units will be an addition to the north section of the elevator, the other will be to the east and south.

Watonga, Okla.—A one day grain school held here recently attracted a large and interested group of grain producers and handlers. Willis B. Combs, U. S. Dept. of Agr., expert on grain, gave information on federal grading of corn, wheat, oats, flax and grain sorghums. Mr. Combs was assisted by H. N. Holmes, grain supervisor, Enid; A. W. Jacob, extension economist, marketing, Stillwater; C. F. Stiles, extension entomologist, Stillwater; Hunter McPheters, Stillwater; and local licensed grain graders.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Lexington, Ore.—The Morrow County Grain Growers are installing a new Soweigh Scale, Louis Delivuk & Co. doing the work.

Whitman Station (Lowden p.o.), Wash.—A bulk wheat elevator has been completed here by Milton Loney.

Turner, Wash.—Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., is building a 60,000-bu. elevator here, Hoganson Const. Co. having the contract.

McAdams (Washtucna p.o.), Wash.—The Washtucna Grain Growers' new warehouse under construction, is practically completed.

Heppner, Ore.—The Morrow County Grain Growers are installing a new 20-ton Soweigh Scale with 28 ft. deck and new style grain bin. Louis Delivuk & Co. is making the installation.

Relief (Starbuck p.o.), Wash.—The Columbia County Grain Growers Inc.'s new elevator at this station was recently completed by the Hoganson Const. Co. Construction of the 150,000-bu. house was started last December.

Rupert, Ida.—The Chas. N. Campbell Produce Co. is building a 100x100 ft. addition to its bean storage plant. When completed, there will be storage capacity for 150,000 sacks of beans.

Diamond, Wash.—The Interior warehouse is being remodeled, cribs for bulk wheat being constructed. A 50,000-bu. elevator also will be built. Roy Lamb is local manager.

Dayton, Wash.—J. J. Edwards, pioneer retired merchant and extensive grain grower of Columbia County, is building his 33,000-bu. elevator along the Union Pacific lines near the Broughton elevators. W. L. Rodrick has the contract.

Clarkston, Wash.—Farmers on Montgomery Ridge plan to build an elevator at Couse Creek. The present warehouse at Couse Creek managed by William Bert Roup, will not be used further on account of not being able to handle bulk grain.

Asotin, Ida.—Repair of the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., concrete elevator in Asotin has been completed. The work involved installation of supporting rods and forms. Several thousands of bushels of wheat were moved to permit the work.

Mansfield, Wash.—The Waterville Union Grain and the Centennial Milling Co. have bought the Milwaukee Milling Co. interests in all its warehouses located on the Mansfield branch of the Great Northern. The transfer becomes effective June 1. The warehouses are located at Mansfield, Withrow, Supplee, Douglas and Alstown.

Central Ferry, Wash.—Clem Hopkins is moving here from Pomeroy to take charge of the warehouse and elevator properties of Centennial Mills. Construction work on the elevator is progressing. Due to shortage of reinforcing steel, the concrete will be strengthened with cable put in in cross sections like network. The bottom of the pit will have 50 cables each way.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Al Halterman and L. L. Kidwell, doing business under the firm name, Halterman & Kidwell, on May 1 closed their office and are retiring from the grain business permanently. Mr. Halterman has been associated with the grain trade here for the past 25 years, representing Kerr, Gifford & Co. of Portland, Ore.; Mr. Kidwell has been with Mr. Halterman for about 10 years.

Dufur, Ore.—The Dufur Elevator Co., capital stock \$20,000, has been organized by local farmers and citizens. Erection of a 150,000-bu. bulk grain elevator here is planned to start at once, to be completed in time for the coming harvest. The new elevator will replace the old one that collapsed last summer and will be located one-quarter of a mile east of here.

Nez Perce, Ida.—The final project of rebuilding the T. E. Robinson elevator is under way. All of the remaining portion of the old plant has been torn away, and construction has begun on the office building and additional bins will be built during the summer. The first of the new construction work was started two years ago. Last summer the main elevator was replaced and new equipment installed.

Spokane, Wash.—The Spokane Bank of Co-operatives has granted loan commitments for \$216,000 to finance construction of storage space for 2,165,000 bus. of new wheat in the state of Washington, it was announced. Construction will be handled thru co-operatives. Space for an additional 350,000 bus. is contemplated by other co-operatives if preference ratings can be obtained for the work, it was announced.

Mesa, Wash.—A recently compiled list of new storage space by the A.A.A. officials, for Franklin County, shows more than 800,000 bus. of grain provided for. The Connell Grain Growers has provided the following new space: Public elevators, at Mesa, 40,000 bus.; Connell, 45,000; Frischneht, 35,000; at Sulphur, 45,000. Washtucna Grain Growers have added 100,000 at McAdams. Privately-owned storage built or under construction in the general vicinity of Connell, include the following: Eltropia, Thompson Bros., 50,000 bus.; Kenneth Owsley, 100,000. Mesa: Riddle & Hoffman, 40,000. Frischneht: Dilling & Son, 50,000; Harry Mittelestadt, 50,000. Connell: L. V. Dougherty, 7,500; Joe Havilina, 5,000; Otto Olds, 10,000. In the Star district also are many new farm storage plants, these including: Lyle Neff, 15,000; Hoffman & Esterl, 20,000; Adolph Van

## Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify .....; draft for \$.....; made through ..... bank of ..... to apply on sale of ..... bushels made ....."

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

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Hollenbeck, 20,000; Amiel Van Buren, 20,000; Hal Hockett, 10,000; Frank Pierret, 50,000; Lester Smith, 10,000; Felix Van Hollenbeck, 20,000. Winddust: Seth Nelson, 20,000; Seth and Melvin Moore, 20,000. In the general vicinity of Kahlottus, are new storages as follows: L. I. Largent & Estes, 10,000; the Bakers, 7,500; Orin G. Heron, 7,500; Paul Werner, 20,000.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Grain dealers planning to attend the annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held here June 12 are urged to make their hotel reservations early. The Marcus Whitman Hotel has been selected as convention headquarters. Don Gemberling, ass'n sec'y, is busy completing plans for a program of special merit for the event, and a large number of grain men are expected to be in attendance.

Portland, Ore.—At a recent meeting held here of elevator operators, warehousemen, growers, flour and feed millers and railroad representatives with representatives of the U. S. Dept. of Agr., to get all the information about the grain storage situation before the industry, and to give all interested groups an opportunity to get together to find solutions to the problem of storage shortage now confronting the country. Tom Kerr was named head of a com'te named to that end. Mr. Kerr represents terminal operators; J. W. Shepherd, Lewiston, Ida., country warehouse operators; A. E. Sutton, Portland, farmers' co-operatives; Howard Hadlev, McMinnville, Oregon Seed & Feed Dealers; J. Fred Bergesch, Portland, war production board representative; Bill Steen, Milton, Eastern Oregon Wheat League; Herman Wilson, Moscow, Ida., dry edible pea producers; Earl Corey, C.C.C., is sec'y. Other members will be named later. The com'te will deal with storage problems of Idaho and Oregon.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Albert H. Sunshine, 81, veteran grain, feed and flour merchant, died May 10. He was engaged in business for 57 years.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The R. S. Altman Co. has opened a new feed store here. The flour and feed mill of the company is located at Troy, O. The Altman feed stores now total 56 in Pennsylvania and 14 in West Virginia.

Brownsville, Pa.—Fire caused by lightning destroyed the Champion Flour Mill, recently, at a loss estimated at approximately \$20,000, covered by insurance. Homer Wolford, owner, stated he will rebuild.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Humboldt, S. D.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Garden City, S. D.—The Garden City Farmers Mercantile Elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Midland, S. D.—The Midland Co-op. Marketing Ass'n reported a small amount of damage to its plant from recent high winds.

Langford, S. D.—R. E. Shoemaker razed his elevator office and is excavating for a larger and better office, to be 20x30 ft., with basement.

Pierre, S. D.—Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield called a meeting on May 19 of South Dakota farm leaders, grain handlers, producers, railroad men and others interested in grain growing and storage, to discuss the threatened shortage of storage space for the 1942 crop. The governor said statistics indicated 75 to 80 per cent of the commercial storage space in the state is occupied, half the re-

Toronto, S. D.—Ole G. Tuve, local grain dealer, was honored by friends and relatives recently, commemorating his 80th birthday anniversary. He is one of the oldest grain dealers in the country. Besides running his business he feeds considerable stock on his farm two miles northwest of here.

maining space is needed for handling grain in transit so not more than 10 to 12 per cent is left for the 1942 crop. Alfred R. Barr, who is leading the drive to alleviate the critical storage situation confronting the state's grain farmers, said: "We estimate that South Dakota farmers will have to provide 12,255,000 bus. of new storage on farms in order to take care of the 1942 crop. In addition, they will have to repair granaries and recondition bins for about 600,000 bus of storage."

## SOUTHEAST

Lyon, Miss. — "Col." Q. Y. Dickerson is planning extensive improvements to his grist mill in preparation for fall business. New machinery will be added which will increase the capacity of the mill to about 15 bus. an hour. The mill manufactures corn meal and chops for poultry and pigs.

## TENNESSEE

Harriman, Tenn.—The Robinson & Evans Milling Co. plant burned May 7. Partial insurance.

Nashville, Tenn.—The east wall of the old Liberty Mills, Sixth Ave. and Bass St., now known as the Nashville Warehouse & Elevator Co., collapsed shortly after noon on May 14, spilling 15,000 bus. of wheat over the ground and railroad tracks. Joe W. Scales, president of the company, stated a high gust of wind may have caused the wall to collapse. Altho 50 years old, the building was apparently in good shape. The wheat was salvaged and stored in the Continental Grain Co. elevator.

## TEXAS

Pampa, Tex.—We need a government storage elevator for soybeans in the Panhandle.—Dean Young.

Hartley, Tex.—The Farmers Supply Co. has increased its capital stock from \$12,000 to \$50,000.—P. J. P.

Crosbyton, Tex.—The Crosby County Grain & Elevator Co. has been placed in receivership. P. B. Ralls, of Ralls, Tex., is the receiver.

Fort Worth, Tex.—W. G. Ferguson, 72, father of T. E. Ferguson of the Brackett Grain Co., and of Carl D. Ferguson, of the C. M. Carter Grain Co., died recently.

Amarillo, Tex.—The elevator formerly operated by the Henneman Grain & Seed Co., now out of business, is now being run by the Barnett Grain Co., D. I. Barnett, Miami, owner, with Joe Coffee as manager.

Kyle, Tex.—The Farmers Milling Co., Austin, is now operating the Evans Mill, which it purchased from the Citizens State Bank. John Espinosa is in charge of milling, custom grinding service being specialized in.

Lubbock, Tex.—Repairs are being made rapidly to the local storage elevator of Burrus Panhandle Elevators, says Mgr. H. B. Hankins. The elevator, which was damaged recently by a dust explosion, is expected to be back in full operation by harvest time.

Amarillo, Tex.—The J. N. Beasley Grain Co. is being liquidated, effective June 1, when H. C. Adams, former manager, will take over the company's Wildorado elevator, last of the line. Other elevators of the company have been sold, the Dumas house to the Fraser Milling Co. of Hereford; the Hartley house to the Farmers Supply Co., and the White Deer elevator to E. C. Shuman. In addition to the Wildorado elevator, Mr. Adams will operate a grain and seed brokerage business in Amarillo under his own name.

## UTAH

Honeyville, Utah.—The Jensen Bros. Mill was damaged slightly recently when a spark from a chimney lodged in a cornice, setting fire.

## WISCONSIN

Madison, Wis.—The Farmer's Feed & Seed Supply Co. is moving to the Newkirk building.

Brodhead, Wis.—Allan Ross has succeeded Kermit Mammerer as manager of the Green County Warehouse business here.

Arnott, Wis.—Elmer J. Carley, 69, local grain dealer, died May 14 in a Sheboygan hospital, following a brief illness.—H. C. B.

Cascade, Wis.—The old flour and feed mill, which was built 65 years ago by the late Aaron J. Lammers, is being razed.—H. C. B.

Frederic, Wis.—Harland Larson, manager of the Frederic Farmers Exchange, has resigned his position to take effect June 1, and is planning to go farming.

Kewaskum, Wis.—Adolph L. Rosenheimer, 81, chairman of the board of the L. Rosenheimer Malt & Grain Co., and president of the Kewaskum Mutual Fire Ins. Co., died recently.

Oshkosh, Wis.—A certificate of dissolution of the articles of incorporation of the Osborne Hay & Milling Co. has been filed with the county register of deeds, the notice signed by Sam Levin, pres., and J. M. Levin, sec'y.—H. C. B.

Galesville, Wis.—The old Davis Mill, a landmark since the earliest settlement, has been acquired by Roy Lutz of Melrose, who plans to repair the building and will install modern machinery for the grinding of stock feeds.—H. C. B.

Merrill, Wis.—Four local feed stores have announced they will remain closed Saturday afternoons during June, July and August, but will be open each Friday night until 9 p. m. Stores making the announcement include the Consumers Co-op. Feed store, the Lincoln Mill, Farmers Feed store and the Farmers Feed Warehouse.—H. C. B.

Monticello, Wis.—The Green County Warehouse, Monroe, Wis., has purchased the Klassy Mill from W. E. Klassy. Kermit Mammerer, Brodhead, who has been associated with the Green County Warehouse, has been named manager of the newly acquired business. The Klassy building, including a mill and feed mixer, becomes the farm bureau's third warehouse in Green County.

Superior, Wis.—The South Park, a whaleback, converted from an auto carrier to help service bulging grain bins of the middle west, took 145,000 bus. of durum wheat from the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n's new elevator May 9 to Buffalo. It was the first lake shipment of grain from the \$1,500,000 plant erected in 1941. The South Park is believed to be the only whaleback in service on the lakes this year.



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## Latest Word on Feed Ceiling Prices

The Office of Price Administration on May 23 issued the following interpretation of the General Maximum Price Regulation, as follows, verbatim:

The following feed items are included under the General Maximum Price Regulation:

Wheat bran, wheat standard middlings, malt sprouts, wheat flour middlings, wheat red dog, wheat mixed feed, brown, grey and white wheat shorts, alfalfa meals, dried beet pulp, oat mill feed, distillers' dried grains, cottonseed meal, citrus pulp, corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal, soybean oil meal, coconut meal, brewers' dried grains, molasses, and all other commodities used for feeding purposes except hay, whole grains and seeds, or grains and seeds processed expressly for use as feeds.

The following items are excluded from the universal ceiling, according to the interpretation: hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, soybeans, grain sorghums, rice, and all other grains and seeds, whole grains and seeds processed expressly for use as feeds (such as cracked, ground or crushed grains), linseed oil cake, linseed oil meal and mixed feeds.

The term "MIXED FEED" or "MANUFACTURED FEED" is interpreted as a mixture or blend of more than one feed ingredient for the purpose of feeding animals. It does not include a mixed feed resulting from the blending or mixing of offal from a single grain. This means, in its practical application, that dairy rations, poultry mashes or scratch mixtures, and balanced concentrates are not included under the universal ceiling. Dog and cat foods, however, both canned and dry, because of the nature of their ingredients are included under the ceiling.

All storage and carrying charges are included in the maximum prices, it was indicated. In other words, there will be no additions to the ceilings as established in accordance with the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Feeders in particular, the Office of Price Administration emphasized, must recognize that in application of the General Maximum Price Regulation to mixed rations, many of the individual feed ingredients in a mixed feed will be covered by price ceilings, but all grain or grains processed directly for feed purposes will not be controlled.

Consequently, there will be two factors which may cause an increase in the cost of a mixed feed: first, whatever increase may occur in the cost of grain; second, the ceiling estab-

lished for each feed ingredient and the extent to which the maximum price for each feed ingredient influenced the maximum price of the manufactured feed within the base period.

In other words, if every feed ingredient within a mixed feed should reach its ceiling, the result of such combined action might bring about an increase in the cost of the manufactured feed. This is a factor which must be kept under control insofar as possible by the feed manufacturer. It obviously must not be used as an excuse merely to increase the price of a manufactured ration.

O.P.A. officials outlined a typical case by which the feed man may determine his individual maximum price under the price regulation. This peak would be the highest price at which each feed item covered by the order was sold for delivery in March and actually delivered within the period from March 1 thru March 31, 1942.

"Let us assume," John K. Westberg, head of the Feed and Grain Unit, said, "that on one feed item you made sales during the base period at five different prices ranging from \$40 per ton to \$43 per ton. Your ceiling price on that item definitely will be established at a price no higher than \$43 per ton. The differential you had in effect for each type of buyer at the time of your highest price which determined your ceiling will apply on all similar transactions in the future.

"In case you did not make a sale of a particular item during the March, 1942, base period, your procedure for arriving at your maximum price under Section 2 of the regulation as quoted below would be as follows:

"Take the highest price charged during March 1942 by the most closely competitive seller of the same class.

"(1) For the same commodity or service; or

"(2) If no charge was made for the same commodity or service, for the similar commodity or service most nearly like it."

For the purpose of this regulation, the highest price charged by a seller "during March 1942" shall be:

(1) The highest price which the seller charged for a commodity delivered or service supplied by him during March 1942; or

(2) If the seller made no such delivery or supplied no such service during March 1942, his highest offering price for delivery or supply during that month.

The maximum price must not be exceeded under any conditions, but lower sales prices can be charged for at any time.

Undoubtedly there will be some inequities

and some hardships resulting from this program. Some will be of a temporary, others of a permanent nature. This is inescapable in a program of this tremendous scope. Some profit margins may be pared severely, necessitating spreading the burden over more profitable lines. The price control order is a war measure. It will require sacrifices for the goal of the country's greater welfare.

In a recent statement, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said: "There is no more 'business as usual,' nor will there be until we win the war. We do not expect applications for relief except in the most unusual circumstances."

O.P.A. is enlisting the cooperation of the entire feed industry in making the regulation work as smoothly as possible. The industry is urged to read and reread the official regulation before making a judgment on whether a specific problem is covered or not. In many cases, closer reading will reveal that the problem in question has been anticipated by O.P.A. and answered in this or other material for press distribution.

Should it be absolutely necessary to present the individual's feed problem, O.P.A. requested that it be done in a clear and concise manner, either to the state or regional O.P.A. office, or directly to the O.P.A. Feed and Grain Unit in Washington. Each case will be given careful attention, it was stated.

## Supreme Court Upholds Commerce Commission

The United States Supreme Court on May 25 decided against the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroads in their appeal from the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring the absorption of switching charges on non-competitive traffic at Minneapolis and Duluth.

In No. 27938 the Commission ordered the roads to absorb connecting line switching charges on grain and grain products at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior on shipments from Iowa, Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas.

The order required the roads to absorb switching charges similar to those absorbed at Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria and St. Louis. The roads had been absorbing switching charges on competitive traffic.

This absorption will save shippers in the country a large sum of money, and the proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission has been pushed vigorously in their interest by the grain commission merchants of Minneapolis and Duluth.

Soaking spring wheat seed in one-third its weight of water, drying it, repeating three times, is reported by Russian scientists to increase the yield 10 to 100 per cent.

David J. Price was elected president of the National Fire Protection Ass'n at Atlantic City May 14. He is chemical engineer of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

## One Motor Drives Two Compressors

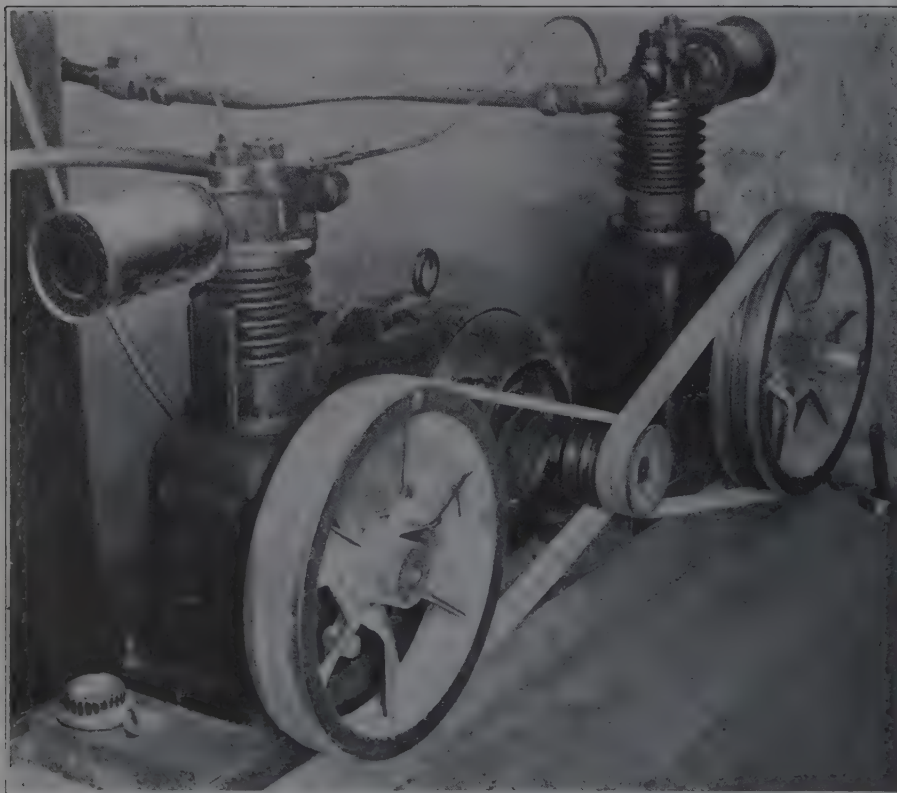
By W. EVERT WELCH

When truckloads of grain come into the elevator too fast during the harvest rush the single unit of compressor and motor supplying air for the truck dump is taxed beyond its capacity.

To speed up unloading "Chet" Lowe, manager of the Morgenstern-Pyle Elevator Co.'s plant at Glasco, Kan., found a unique solution to the problem by installing a second compressor driven by the same electric motor.

The driving pulley on the motor shaft as usual is close to the driven pulley on the air-compressor shaft; and, ordinarily the motor would be mounted for a slight movement away from the compressor to tighten the V-belts. Mr. Lowe solved this problem also by mounting the motor on a permanent base and the compressors on adjustable bases. This permits the adjustment of either set of V-belts individually.

The two compressors feed into three tanks and have been found to give more than ample air supply.



Single Motor Driving Two Air Compressors Filling Three Tanks for Harvest Rush of Morgenstern-Pyle Elevator Co., at Glasco, Kan.



## Grain Shipping Books

**Railroad Claim Blanks** duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2 each book, plus postage.

**Shipping Notices** duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Order 35N. Single copy 75 cts.; three copies \$1.95, plus postage.

**Shippers' Certificate of Weight** duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Single copy 95 cts., three copies \$2.60, plus postage.

**Grain Shipping Ledger** for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.85, plus postage.

**Shippers Record Book** is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¾x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

**Sales, Shipments and Returns.** Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¾x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

**Record of Cars Shipped** facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¾x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Electrical Helps in the Elevator

By JERRY LACY, Superintendent Westcentral Elevator, Omaha, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

Whenever it becomes necessary to call in an electrician for repairs, it will save money by having him take care of or make inspection of such other motors or apparatus which has been giving trouble.

Labor is charged from the time a man leaves the shop, so therefore, any other minor repairs or inspection he may make, while on the job, will save money and help keep things rolling. Also be free to ask him any questions about apparatus or motors. He may give valuable suggestions which cost nothing.

Ninety per cent of most motor failures come from bearing trouble, dirt, bad drives, and overloaded conditions. The other 10% comes from causes unavoidable. It is well to check motors from time to time for these faults.

**BELT SPLICES TOO LARGE.**—Many sleeve and especially ball bearings in motors are knocked out by large, bulky, splices in the belt. Every time the splice hits the pulley, it is like a hammer blow on the bearing, and finally causes its failure.

Do not fill the oil wells so that the oil runs out of the housing and into the windings; this will cause the windings to deteriorate.

If the belt from the motor to its drive has to be kept tight as a fiddle-string, the drive is improper, either the belt is too small for the load, or the center distances do not allow proper belt contact with the pulleys. The net result is bearing trouble.

**FUSES.**—Always clean the brass ferrules, or blades of fuses before inserting into the fuse blocks as there may be a film of oxide on them which causes premature heating and blowouts. Also when replacing fuse links, be sure to see that the binding posts of the link are clean and free from oxide, caused by the gases of blown links. Be sure to have a supply of both links and fuses on hand, as they will be difficult to get later on.

**WHEN STARTING A MOTOR,** using a hand type starter, always throw it quickly on the starting side, then wait until the motor comes up to speed, before throwing on the running side. Throwing it in slowly or jogging two or three times blisters the contacts, and causes most of the starter failures and sometimes causes the motor to burn out a phase winding.

**INSPECTION PERIODICALLY.**—Considerable money and unnecessary shutdowns can be saved by making periodical inspections of all motors, starters and belt drives.

Worn bearings, faulty and loose connections, bad starter contacts, causes unnecessary shutdowns and loss of production. A stitch in time saves nine.

**MOTOR REWINDING.**—Due to the vastness of the Defense Program, it will be extremely hard to obtain magnet wire necessary for motor rewinding.

Instructions have now been given out to motor rewinding shops to cut out coils or patch windings wherever possible, so that motors may be kept in operation without rewinding and thereby, conserve on copper.

It is impossible to obtain any magnet wire without a priority rating. The lowest rating possible to obtain this wire now is an A-10. However, there is talk about the government confiscating all magnet wire and allowing its use only on an A-3 rating.

As things become more serious, it will be necessary to install rental motors until wire is obtained. In view of this situation it is doubly important to inspect equipment and keep it in good condition.

It is also recommended that any spare motors on hand which are burnt out, should be rewound now and kept on hand for future service.

The heavy duty all rubber extension cord which all elevators and mills use is practically off the market and almost impossible to obtain. For this reason, you should caution your help to be very careful of this item; with proper care they will do double duty.

All in all, the hard word of the day is keep them running, by running down the trouble before it happens.

## Employed Relatives under State Security Act?

R. I. Helton, banker of Grandfield, Okla., and former owner of the Grandfield Elevator Co., has filed a claim for \$399.06 in the district court against the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission for a refund of unemployment compensation contributions.

The Commission had wrongly ruled that his wife and son, as employees, made him liable for contributions under the state employment security act.

The Supreme Court has recently ruled that such officers are not to be considered employees, plaintiff states.

## Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

Farmers are growing anxious about fencing, reports R. H. Palmer, of Oswego (Ill.) Grain & Supply Co. They are suddenly beginning to realize that supplies made available to them are lower than usual, and they are feeling a greater need with the strong demand for livestock products. So they run from place to place to pick up fence, a little here and a little there, as they can.

\* \* \*

R. W. NOSKY, who runs A. B. Wilson Grain Co.'s eight country elevators out of Nebraska City, Neb., says the rubber shortage is limiting territories to nearest grain elevator again. Once a trucker had a farmer's grain on his truck, he used to haul it to almost any designated elevator for about the same hauling charge. Now truckers, careful of their trucks and their tires, break their rates sharply at ¼c per bushel per mile, and farmers sell to the nearest elevator.

## To Get Relief from Water-in-Pit

R. L. Beale, head of Beale's Elevator (N. S. Beale & Son Co.), Tama, Ia., was disgusted. The foundation under his south elevator, which was built too near a creek and on rather low ground, was protected by a big waterproof pan. But the builder failed to consider run-off water. In the rainy season, run-off water flowed over the top of the pan and filled the boot pit. It was not Mr. Beale's fault. He had bought the elevator from a competitor.

Mr. Beale undertook to remedy the trouble by installing an electric pump. This worked fine for a number of years. In the rainy season the pump pumped the water out of the pit. In the dry season, the pan prevented seepage of soil moisture into the pit, and the pump stood idle. Then the boot pan sprung a leak. That was when Mr. Beale became disgusted. Some grain got wet when he was not expecting it. "I'll solve this problem once and for all," he said.

First he punched additional holes in the boot pan to discover how high the water would rise and drain. Then he shortened the leg and raised the boot above the waterline. Next he filled the original pit with sand, covered this with a concrete floor and put in a tile drain. Robbed thus of gravity flow from the receiving pit to the boot, he put in a drag to replace it.

Mr. Beale's electric pump stands idle now. There is no run-off water for it to pump. The run-off water drains away. And there is no seepage water in his boot pit. There is no boot pit below the water-line.



## Patents Granted

The U. S. Patent Office has published the following patents for mechanical devices applicable to use in grain, feed, and seed elevators:

**2,279,106. Animal Feed.** Guy I. Brown, Modesto, Cal. A food product comprising a mass of edible particles and condensed buttermilk having approximately a 30% solid content with which the particles are coated; the buttermilk being initially in the proportion of not more than 7% by weight of the product.

**2,279,862. Conveyor.** Alfred De Los Sinden, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Link-Belt Co., Chicago. Solid rectangular flights are spaced along a flexible drive to which they are pivotally attached. Each flight comprises angularly arranged portions extending in opposite directions, whereby the flights may be drawn over a horizontally arranged supporting surface without jumping or vibrating.

**2,279,640. Bag Filling Apparatus.** Emil Reinhold Ringmarck, Svedala, Sweden. Material dropped into an opening in the casing is pushed horizontally thru the tapered end of the casing by two screw conveyors, the larger having helical blades on a hollow shaft and moving at a low speed, the smaller conveyor running at a higher speed and driven by a shaft extending thru the hollow shaft.

**2,270,070. Conveyor.** Alfred Delos Sinden, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. An endless conveying element is traversable thru a casing and is comprised of pivotally connected spaced flights of open construction, and a rotary member having opposed conical surfaces arranged to taper outwardly from the periphery thereof and over which the conveying element passes, said flights being adapted to co-operate with conical surfaces to be moved into alignment with the side walls of the casing.

**2,278,730. Discharge for Bins to Conveyors.** Jacob J. Newman, South Salem, assignor to U. S. Patent Development Co., South Salem, N. Y. The discharge opening extends longitudinally thruout the length of the bin. Above the conveyor and extending transversely thru the lower portion of the bin are leveling beams to which are secured on the underside a pair of members to form a trough. The discharge

from the bin is controlled by slidably supported plates.

**2,280,166. Conveyor.** Alfred Delos Sinden, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. A circular trough having a discharge outlet, an open flight conveying element disposed in and traversable thru the trough, a reservoir above the trough from which material may fall into the trough, a rotatable conical member within the reservoir having the periphery of its base adjacent the trough, and means for rotating the conical member at a relatively slower rate than the traversal of the conveying element thru the trough.

**2,279,041. Conveyor Weighing Scale.** Harlan A. Hadley, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignor to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago. A plurality of normally operatively associated roller feed conveyor sections, one thereof constituting a feeder section for another and being displaceable out of feeding association therewith, weighing mechanism operable responsive to loading of the last section, and means operated by a unit to be weighed during movement thereof onto the weighing section, for causing displacement of feeder section to effect a physical isolation of sections, whereby to prevent conveyance of a unit from one to the other thereof.

**2,277,039. Conveyor.** Alfred De Los Sinden, assignor to Redler Conveyor Co. The flights comprise substantially rectangular and transversely extended flight portions of solid construction each having a top edge, and longitudinally extended connecting links disposed above said flight portions and intermediate the side edges thereof, each of said links being provided with a vertically disposed hollow hub portion and a relatively narrow portion extended angularly from one side of said top edge for integrally connecting the top edge of said flight to the hub, each of said links being also provided with a lug for reception in the hollow hub of a preceding member.

**2,276,940. Combined Grinding and Bagging Mill.** Paul C. Dellinger and Miles L. Sensenig, Lancaster, assignors to Dellinger Mfg. Co., Lancaster, Pa. A combined grinding mill and bagger consisting of a main casing defining a grinding chamber, a grinding hammer rotor assembly, a feed hopper for discharging material to be ground into the grinding chamber on one side of the axis of the grinding rotor, a screen removably disposed in the wall of said main casing on the other side of the axis of said grinding rotor, and support means carried by said main casing to engage marginal portions of the screen, in combination with a discharge casing mounted on the main casing to cover said screen, hinge means for connecting discharge casing to main casing.

## The Grain Embargo

The car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads has issued the following embargo notice effective May 20:

Until further notice, all railroads will refuse to accept any shipments of grain of any kind (including soybeans and flaxseed) for consignment or reconsignment to any destination, except as specified below:

Exception No. 1: This restriction will not apply to shipments of grain where shipper or consignor shall execute a certificate in the following form to be indorsed on the bill of lading:

"I hereby certify that grain contained in car (insert initial and number) consigned to (insert billed destination) has been sold or is intended for sale and not for storage."

Exception No. 2: This restriction will not apply to grain shipments consigned to or intended for delivery to elevators, mills or stations where specific embargo regulations issued by serving railroads already are in effect or which may be issued due to local causes or conditions. (Important embargoes of this description now in effect include export elevators at Atlantic and Gulf ports.)

Exception No. 3: This restriction will not apply to shipments of grain for storage to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn., and Superior and Itasca, Wis., for the account of any consignee providing the shipper files with the loading railroad permit obtained from the Northwest Grain Storage Committee. Permit numbers must be shown on shipper's bill of lading and on railroad waybill. Such permits will be signed by E. J. Grimes, chairman of the committee, Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.

General Exception: This restriction will not apply to shipments of grain for storage to any point other than those covered by exception No. 3 provided satisfactory evidence is furnished to the loading railroad that storage space actually is available for such car or cars as may be offered for transportation, with assurance that cars will be unloaded promptly at destination. Billing instructions issued by the Commodity Credit Corp. will be accepted as satisfactory evidence. (At points under permit control specific permits are required for all shipments, including those for the corporation's account.)

Note.—Further exceptions similar to No. 3 will be issued from time to time as other local grain storage committees are organized for the permitting of movements to terminal storage points under their control.

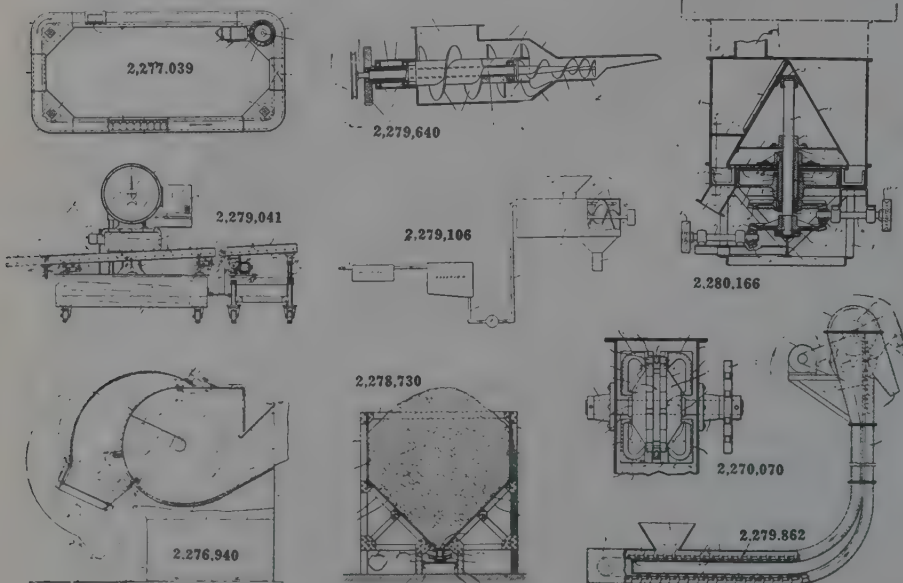
"The structure of small business must be intact after the war ends, for it is the basic foundation of our entire free enterprise economy," said Rep. Joseph W. Martin in a public address at Concord, N. H.

## Safety-Responsibility of Management

[Continued from page 426]

(7) INVESTIGATE ACCIDENTS — The purpose of accident investigation is to discover hazardous conditions and practices so that further accidents from similar causes can be prevented. Accident investigation should be considered to be a "cause analysis" as opposed to the frequent tendency to investigate for the sole purpose of fixing "blame." Seeking to fix blame should be avoided, for where this is allowed to enter, an attitude of "covering up" may develop which may make it difficult to get all the facts. All people should understand that the sole purpose is to prevent and not to blame someone. Then you will get all the facts which will help to avoid another accident of the same type. It is also important that corrective action be taken after an investigation has revealed the true cause of an injury. In investigating an accident we must guard against the fact that the error of behavior (the human fault) is usually made glaringly evident, while the accompanying physical hazard may be hard to find. In such instance careful search should be made for every hazardous condition that may be corrected. When these conditions are found then immediate steps should be taken to correct them.

Now as a final statement and to close this paper, I would again re-emphasize that safety is the responsibility of management just the same as any other problems of production. If management will accept its responsibilities as I have outlined them in this paper, it will be assured of good safety performance. It will find that accident prevention pays splendid dividends.





## Grain Carriers

The railroads have installed 26,089 new box cars during the first four months of 1942.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 34,964 cars during the week ending May 16, against 38,905 cars during the like week of 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

In the week ended May 2, 1941, i. e. l. loadings were 163,691 cars and in the week ended May 2, 1942, only 112,736, a saving of almost 51,000 cars by heavier loading, which was equivalent to the addition of that many cars.

Chicago, Ill.—According to Fred S. Keiser, transportation consultant of the O.D.T., 19 boats and two lake barges are not suited to ore movement and will be available for grain, on permission from his office in the Civic Opera Bldg. More boats will be available after a surplus of ore has been accumulated at the blast furnaces.

Railway ton-miles (tons carried one mile), as shown by a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, increased 23 per cent in January, when carloadings increased only 11 per cent, in emphasizing the danger that the War Production Board, by limiting to 18,000 the number of freight cars that can be built in the last two-thirds of 1942, will inflict on the nation a serious shortage of transportation.

Aside from filling 117,000 new jobs, 167,000 men will be needed to meet labor turnover, 22,000 more will be necessary to replace selectees, and 14,000 will be required to take care of vacations which many workers will be taking for the first time under the award of the Emergency Board in December, 1941. This makes a total increase of 320,000 men needed by the railroads for the rest of the year, as reported by Otto S. Beyer, director, division of transport personnel, O.D.T.

The W. P. B. has frozen substantial inventories of much needed steel plates, sheets, shapes, and bars which are now on hand at car building plants and at railroad shops, and are already fabricated to manufacture certain types of equipment. This material is not useful for any other purpose. Not only is this critical supply tied up, but it results in idle plant capacity and idle labor. The priority situation is obviously getting out of hand.—Donald G. Conn, vice pres., Transportation Ass'n of America.

Salem, Ore.—Following the lead set by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Oregon's Public Utilities Commissioner announces that he had approved an increase of 6 per cent in freight rates on intrastate shipments except on agricultural products including grains, flour, livestock meats and other animal products and products of the mine, on which the increase will be limited to 3 per cent. The approved freight rate increases apply to shipments by rail and truck alike and are in lieu of the 10% increase requested by these carriers.—F. K. H.

Dallas, Tex.—At the joint hearing before the Texas Railroad Commission and examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Joe S. Morris of Amarillo, representing the Amarillo Grain Exchange and the Panhandle Grain and Feed Dealers Association, asked that the differential charges be removed on interstate shipments as has been done in intrastate movements. Differential freight rates on interstate shipments applying in parts of West Texas cause lower grain prices and lower government loans on grains in these areas than in other parts of the state, he said. W. R. Scott, sec'y Kansas City Board of Trade, said existing grain rates on Texas intrastate shipments give Texas dealers an unfair advantage over Kansas City, and that if the Texas intrastate rates are sustained other sections of the Grain Belt will immediately seek lower rates. He said the Texas rates also discriminate against Oklahoma shippers.—P. J. P.

Decreasing highway traffic to save tires is reflected by automatic traffic counters installed thruout the country showing February traffic to have been 7.6% less than in February, 1941. Receipts from federal gas tax dropped from \$28,675,201 in February to \$21,353,354 in March. Lubricating oil tax receipts in March were \$2,871,243 compared with \$3,757,660 in February.

## New Reconsignment Rules

Reconsignment of grain will be governed by the following rule, effective May 26:

Not more than two inspections (or one inspection in addition to a diversion or reconsignment without inspection) en route and one inspection (or diversion or reconsignment) within the switching limits of the destination at which the car is unloaded will be permitted; provided, that if, after car has received the two inspections (or one inspection and one diversion or reconsignment) en route authorized in this rule, it is subsequently inspected (or diverted or reconsigned) and reforwarded without unloading, it will be subject to the combination of tariff rates applicable on a shipment terminating at and on a shipment originating at the point at which such subsequent inspection (or diversion or reconsignment) is performed in effect on date of shipment from point of origin.

In applying this rule, the number of stops for inspection (or diversion or reconsignments without inspection) shall be reckoned from the last point of loading of car or from the point at which it becomes subject to combination of rates as provided in this rule. The provisions of this rule will expire six months after the termination of the present war.

## Permit System for Shipments Adopted

At a meeting attended by about 250 and presided over by J. E. Wells, Jr., special assistant to the Sec'y of Agriculture, at Kansas City May 11 it was voted to adopt the permit system of controlling the movement of grain to market.

A committee to be known as the Terminal Permit committee composed of representatives of the following organizations shall be created for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity and specifications of grain which may be permitted to move to the market without danger of detention of cars: The Kansas City Grain Elevator Operators Association, the Commission Men's Association of Kansas City, the flour millers of Kansas City, the grain industries of Kansas City: corn processors, mixed feed manufacturers, etc., independent grain dealers of Kansas City, the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Commodity Credit Corporation, car service division, Association of American Railroads.

Upon receipt of information from local industries the committee will make a daily report to the car service division on the amount of grain that can be moved into Kansas City. The division will issue the permits. This follows the Minneapolis plan of last year.

E. J. Grimes, public relations director for Cargill, Inc., who was head of the Minneapolis committee that handled the permit system last season, explained in detail the workings of the plan and suggested equal representation for all interests, including grain and milling industries, producers and also for the various state warehouse commissions.

Mr. Grimes pointed out that A.A.A. county committees were of great help to the terminal committee in showing where permits were most urgently needed, whether to relieve "bursting" bins, to prevent grade deterioration or simply to make additional room available. Under the Minneapolis plan, terminal public houses "tender" their available space to the storage committee as a guide in determining number of permits to be granted from day to day.

Grain and feed dealers who sell their sidelines for cash do not have credit losses.

## To Tighten Free Time and Demurrage

Free time for loading or unloading of railroad box cars would be reduced and demurrage would be increased under a resolution presented in the House and Senate.

Free time would be cut from 48 to 36 hours. Demurrage would be raised to \$5 for the first day, \$10 for the second and \$25 for the third and succeeding days.

Free time shall be calculated from the first 7 a. m. after the car has been placed, except that there shall be deducted the number of hours between 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. the preceding day during which the car was placed and available for loading or unloading.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to make such regulations as are necessary to insure compliance with the resolution.

## Permit System Considered at Chicago

A conference of grain shippers and traffic men was held at the Palmer House, Chicago, May 20, J. E. Wells, special assistant to the Sec'y of Agriculture, presiding, with about 60 in attendance.

In the morning session the facts were well brought out.

At the afternoon session, lasting only one-half hour, a showing of hands indicated the consensus of opinion to be that no permit system for free wheat would be necessary before June 10.

It was decided that the local chairmen at Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha should obtain suggestions and advice from the "grass roots" in formulating the permit regulations, paving the way for an understanding that these troublesome rules were self-imposed by interior shippers.

Each local chairman is to send the plans so worked out both to Mr. Wells and to L. M. Betts of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads before June 1.

By making use of the grain futures system, instead of carrying wheat and paying storage charges, the Canadian Wheat Board had an indicated saving of \$10,236,530 from October, 1938, to July, 1941. The use of the grain exchange meant a saving to the country, Geo. McIvor, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board told the house of commons committee on agriculture. McIvor said the British cereals import authority purchased futures from the wheat board and thus was able to establish some time ahead the wheat prices it would pay.

## Grain Storage Receipts

A written receipt is indispensable to grain dealers who store grain for farmers. This receipt records the amount, kind, and grade of grain, and sets forth terms of storage as follows:

"Stored grain will be purchased at ..... per bushel under the Chicago..... future, settlement to be made on or before ..... at which date the grain described herein will be considered sold.

"Storage must be paid for at the rate of ..... for the first ..... days, and at the rate of ..... per bushel per (month, day) thereafter until sold, this charge to include fire insurance. Deterioration and shrinkage at owner's risk."

Grain Storage Receipt book contains 75 originals of goldenrod bond paper, 75 duplicates of manila, 3 sheets of carbon, and heavy, pearl-grey pressboard covers. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Order Form 158R. Price 95c each, or 3 books for \$2.50, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Consolidated



# Field Seeds

**Oakdale, Neb.**—W. W. Randle has opened the Big Four Seed & Feed Store.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Van Zeelt's Seed Store has been opened at 4903 N. Elston Av.

**Papillion, Neb.**—T. C. Thompson has removed his seed store to new quarters.

**Bremond, Tex.**—A. V. Bothager has opened the Bothager Feed & Seed Co. in the Chevrolet bldg.

**Beatrice, Neb.**—Seed corn is in ample supply, open pollinated selling at \$2.50 to \$3 and best hybrid at \$8.—P. J. P.

**Gainesville, Tex.**—Alvin McKee and Jack Smith have engaged in the seed and feed business as McKee & Smith.

**Hugo, Okla.**—R. E. Burdine has moved his seed store to its third and larger location, where he has more room for display.

**Albany, Ore.**—Vic's Feed & Seed Store has been opened by Vic Ekstrand in a new location.

**Montrose, S. D.**—A feed and seed store has been opened by the Hubbard & Palmer Co., of Mankato, Minn.

**Vidalia, Ga.**—A seed store has been opened at First and Church streets by Hugh Thompson, who also operates a grocery business on Main street.

**Washington, D. C.**—Seeds and plants, or fertilizer, are not included in "supplies" as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of suppliers limitation order L-63, the W.P.B. announced May 15 in Interpretation No. 1.

**Sulphur, Okla.**—Ameen Hassen, John Hassen and John M. Townsley have formed a partnership as Peoples Feed & Seed Co. to deal in seeds and feeds.

**Belle Plaine, Ia.**—Instead of having offices on both first and second floors the Funk Bros. Seed Co. is remodeling the offices to have all on the second floor of the warehouse.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—The Russell-Heckle Seed Co. has purchased a farm of 650 acres eight miles from Clarksdale, Miss., to be used for seed growing. Near Marks the company has purchased 1,100 acres.

**Windom, Minn.**—A seed drying and processing plant costing \$20,000 will be erected on a tract of land purchased by the Thompson Hybrid Seed Co. The building will be of glazed tile and wood.

**Urbana, Ill.**—The Illinois 10-acre soybean growing contest will be repeated in 1942 by the Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n. Entries must be made by June 1.—P. J. P.

**Chickasha, Okla.**—Henry Ross has bought a building 50x165 ft. to provide additional space for his Quality Seed Co., whose stocks hitherto have been scattered. A branch was opened some time ago in Duncan, Okla.

**Amherst, Mass.**—From Nov. 1, 1940, to Nov. 1, 1941, the seed laboratory of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station received and worked 2,941 samples of seed, of which 942 were collected by the State Department of Agriculture and 1,999 were sent in by seedsmen, farmers and various state institutions.

**Washington, D. C.**—In the 13½ months ending Apr. 30 the U.S.D.A. reports the buying by the government of 19,460,488 pounds grass and clover seeds at cumulative f.o.b. cost of \$3,093,124, and 60,000 pounds seed peanuts at a cumulative cost of \$4,500.

**Washington, D. C.**—The wheat quota importation of 1941 has now been amended. Certified or registered seed wheat for use for seeding and crop-improvement purposes, in bags tagged and sealed by an officially recognized seed-certifying agency of the country of production, may be imported without restriction in lots of 100 bushels or less. However, if the importation of such seed wheat is in lots of more than 100 pounds, the written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture must be secured.

**Manhattan, Kan.**—Comanche wheat, Balbo rye, Dunfield soybeans, Illinois-200 and K. I. H-38 corn hybrids have been approved by the state experiment station and accepted for certification by the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n. Comanche, the new hard winter wheat variety is a selection from a hybrid of Oro and Tenmarq varieties. It was developed at the Manhattan station and combines the excellent milling and baking characteristics of Tenmarq and the bunt resistance of Oro, a variety similar to Turkey. High yield, good test weight, earliness of maturity, stiff straw, resistance to leaf rust and some tolerance to stem rust are other desirable qualities of the new variety, according to L. P. Reitz, plant breeder at the station.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—A course in "Official Methods of Seed Testing," taught by Prof. Regina B. Schulte with the assistance of Miss Pauline I. Balbach, will be offered for the eighth time at Purdue University, June 29 to July 18. The course features germination and purity testing according to the rules adopted by the Association of Official Seed Analysts. A parallel course in the identification and control of noxious weeds will be offered by Prof. J. H. Leforge of the Purdue agronomy department. This course will include lectures, laboratory, and field trips which permit firsthand study of noxious and troublesome weeds. On field trips, students will collect weeds to press and mount under pyralin, forming individual collections for use at home.

**Washington, D. C.**—A sub-committee of the Senate appropriations committee recently heard seedsmen on H. R. 6709, advocating the amendment by Senator Andrews of Florida making it mandatory for seeds supplied by the Department of Agriculture to move thru established channels of trade. Among those present were Stuart Simpson, chairman, and Lloyd Parr, sec'y of the National Committee on Seed Distribution; James A. Young, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n; Raymond Scarlett, representing the American Seed Trade Ass'n; R. E. L. Snelson, vice-pres. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n; Noble H. Pace, vice-pres. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n; Lloyd Brown, Field Seed Institute of North America; Lane Wilson of Shreveport, La., and W. E. Freeborn of Atlanta, Ga.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—Farmers having the Leoti variety of sorghum are urged by the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture to submit samples for chemical testing in a search by the College for strains of Leoti excelling in waxy endosperm. Farmers having pure Leoti may find it very profitable as a crop, being in demand for starch manufacture.

**Centerville, Ia.**—The tax of \$25 a month on transient merchants was unreasonable and invalidated the ordinance under which C. C. Simpson, manager of the store of the Shenandoah Seed & Nursery Co. was fined a second time, the court held May 12 in deciding in favor of Simpson. The fight between the city and the seed firm was described in detail in last number of the Journal.

## Handling of Cover Crop Seed for the Government

Dillon S. Myer, administrator of the A.A.A., has announced the plan of distribution of cover crop seeds for 1942.

The following seed will be made available to co-operating farmers in the Southern Region in 1942 as conservation materials at the deduction rates indicated:

Kind of seed	Deduction rate per cwt. plus transportation
Austrian winter peas.....	\$ 5.80
Hairy vetch .....	10.90
Willamette vetch .....	7.30
Common vetch .....	5.80
Rough and perennial peavine.....	10.90
Annual ryegrass .....	5.80
Crimson clover (Western grown).....	10.90
Crimson clover (Eastern grown).....	12.40
Monantha vetch (Southern grown).....	7.30

The above deduction rates are considered to be fair prices for first-grade seed of the kinds listed. Accordingly, county committees should be instructed that they may issue purchase orders, Form ACP-128, at these prices for such seed as are shown to have been grown in 1942 and which meet the minimum specifications. Seed which are shown, by either a private test or an official (State Laboratory) test, to meet these specifications are to be accepted on purchase orders, but where there is no official test, payment for the seed will be based on the results of analyses of samples drawn by the county committees in the consuming areas.

A fee of 20 cents per cwt. is considered to be a fair price for the services of local seed dealers in receiving, storing, and dispensing Government-owned seed on behalf of the county AAA committee and accordingly is set as the price which will be paid for these services.

Actual distribution of the seed to farmers in a particular county will be accomplished by one of the following methods:

The Purchase Order Plan, under which the county AAA committee will issue orders to local seed dealers for seed requested by farmers and then pay the dealers for the seed.

The Service Fee Plan, under which local seed dealers will handle Government-owned seed for a fair service fee to be paid them.

The Committee Distribution Plan, under which the county AAA committee will obtain warehouse space and actually supervise distribution of Government-owned seed.

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## Green Vegetable Varieties of Soybeans

At the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station three varieties—Sac, Kanro and Jogun—were chosen by the college workers from 89 vegetable varieties and four field varieties. Sac is a very early variety; Kanro, a mid-season variety; and Jogun, a late variety. They were selected on the basis of their agronomic performance and desirability in cooking trials when used in the green-bean stage. In general, the vegetable varieties are larger and more palatable, with a much better flavor and texture than the field varieties of soybeans.

## Vicland, an Outstanding Oat

Superior to all others to date in valuable qualities is the new variety of Vicland oats developed by Dr. H. L. Shands and Prof. B. D. Leith as a selection out of a cross from the parents, Victoria and Richland.

L. F. Graber, chairman of the department of agronomy, of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, writes:

"This variety has been tested by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station for several years and has been found to be superior in yield when compared with older varieties. Vicland was distributed for the first time in 1941 to about 280 farmers in Wisconsin." Although a severe rust epidemic occurred in most parts of this and other north central states, the average yield as reported by Wisconsin farmers for Vicland was about 69 bus. per acre while other varieties grown on their own farms or in the neighborhood averaged a little less than 42 bus. per acre.

"Vicland is adapted to soils that are reasonably good in fertility with good moisture holding capacity. We think that it is adapted to areas in the North Central states where early oats do well.

"Vicland is early in heading and maturity with short fine straw which is medium to stiff in strength. One of the reasons that Vicland is high yielding is that it resists the rusts and the smuts. The kernels are light yellow and are usually well filled giving high test weight per bushel, often as high as 34 to 36 pounds from the threshers. This has been the case in years of severe rust epidemics as well as those where rust was not severe. After Vicland has matured the grain has a short

period of dormancy and we believe that this will help to prevent sprouting in the shock."

Vicland seed is on the market for the first time in 1942. The supply will plant about 4 per cent of Wisconsin's oat acreage. By 1943 there should be enough seed to plant as many acres as the state normally grows.

Some farmers have paid as high as \$3 a bushel for Vanguard, a Canadian oat. It is a pretty good variety, with stem rust resistance which in some years enables it to out-yield State's Pride and other standard varieties. But Vanguard is susceptible to leaf rust and smut, while Vicland resists these diseases as well as stem rust.

On the average for the past five years, Vanguard has yielded only 2% more than State's Pride, while Vicland has yielded 34% more. Vanguard actually yields less than State's Pride in years when stem rust is not severe.

The fact that it is the shortest-strawed of all Wisconsin varieties means it is handicapped on poor, sandy soil, especially in dry years. Under such conditions the larger, later varieties may still be best, although that remains to be seen.

An idea of Vicland's straw length may be gained from records at Madison, where it is grown on good Miami silt loam. During the past six years its length has been from 29½ inches to 36½ inches, in comparison with a range from 32 to 39½ for State's Pride and 32 to 46½ for midseason varieties.

## Four New Dakota Corn Hybrids

Four new hybrid corn varieties developed at the North Dakota Experiment Station are being released this year.

The new kinds being released for commercial crossing to produce hybrid field seed in 1942 are Nodakhybrids 201, 202, 203 and 204. These are classified as early yellow dent varieties—later than Falconer but earlier than Haney strain of Minn. No. 13. The maturity range is placed at 80 to 84 days.

In addition to the yield advantages noted in these Nodakhybrids, they are reported desirable because of length of stalk, resistance to lodging and smut disease and because of the height of the ears on the stalk, the latter being of particular concern where picking is done by machine.

## Hardy Oats for the South

Heretofore red oats were the only type suitable for growing in the deep South, because all commercial common oat varieties were lacking in resistance to disease. Strains of common winter oats that are hardy and resistant to crown rust and smut, selected from a cross between Lee and Victoria, are exceeding other varieties in yield and quality in several sections of the South, according to the annual report of the chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Letoria, Lenoir, and Lelina, three of the most promising of these selections, are being increased for distribution. Letoria, in extensive hardness tests, has been more resistant to cold than the Lee parent. Lenoir and Lelina have been outstanding in productiveness in experiments conducted by the State Agricultural Experiment Station in central North Carolina, where Lee has been the leading fall-sown variety.

Beginning May 11, wholesale and manufacturer prices, for covered commodities and services, must not exceed the highest individual March price level. Starting May 18, retail prices must not exceed the highest level which each individual seller charged during March, 1942, for covered products and services. Starting July 1, no one may charge more for services sold at retail or wholesale in "connection with a commodity" than he charged various classes of trade or purchasers of same class for similar products or services during March 1942. Only exempted items may be sold at above ceiling prices as found from March actual sales and bona fide quotations.

## Waxy Corn for Tapioca

Waxy Iowa Hybrid 939 has been developed jointly by the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry and the Iowa State Experiment Station; and a winter crop of foundation seed is now being grown in the greenhouses of the research center at Beltsville, Md. Instead of being planted for commercial purposes the crop of 100 bus. will be used to produce more seed.

Corn breeding work conducted at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station has produced 20 bus. of an open pollinated variety of the desired "waxy" type.

The 20 bus. should be sufficient to plant about 150 acres, and it is likely that a dozen contracts with individual growers will be the limit for this year. The experiment station is co-operating with a New York starch company which is contracting for the crop.

Japanese interference with shipping from the East Indies makes it necessary to provide a substitute for tapioca, which is made by heating starch from the cassava root while moist.

The original waxy corn came to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture from the Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, a missionary in China.

A few years ago Dr. R. M. Hixon at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station began studying the chemical characteristics of the starch from waxy strains of corn supplied by department workers. These chemical studies soon indicated that the starch of the waxy corn had properties more similar to those of the starches from root crops than the starches commonly obtained from the cereal crops.

It appeared that the starch from the waxy corn might have special commercial value and in the winter of 1936-37, Dr. M. T. Jenkins, now in charge of corn investigations in the department, set about producing a waxy hybrid suitable for growing in the corn belt. Iowa Hybrid 939 was selected for conversion to waxy because of its wide adaptation, and its four parent inbred lines were crossed with a waxy strain.

Since then the waxy strains of the four lines have been backcrossed to the parent lines to regain their qualities of a good commercial corn and at the same time retain the waxy endosperm.

"Japan" as a word has been cut out of the names of rice grades effective May 15, by the U.S.D.A. "Japan" and "California-Japan" were changed to Southern Pearl and California Pearl. Six other grades were abolished and placed under "Miscellaneous Classes."



A Panicle of Vicland Oats. A Cross of Victoria and Richland.

Photo by Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

## WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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## Supply Trade

**Richardson Automatic Scales** were recently installed by Parker Grain & Coal Co., Mahomet, Ill.; Clyde Brittain, Saybrook, Ill.; Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., Anawan, Ill.; Dorchester Farmers Elevator Co., Dorchester, Ill.; Steward Grain Co., Steward, Ill.; Gray Bros., Hull, Ill.; Scholer-Gring Grain Co. and Farmers Elevator Co., Seymour, Ill.; Farmers Elevator Co., Stonington, Ill.; Stanard-Tilton Mfg. Co., Alton, Ill.

**Superior "DP" cups** were recently installed by: John Pfeifer, Homewood, O.; Moral Supply Co., Morral, O.; Wisconsin Malting Co., Manitowoc, Wis.; Ralston Purina Co., LaFayette, Ind.; Jacob Rubinoff Co., Vineland, N. J.; Kirk & Fredd, Oxford, Pa.; M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Ill.; Broward Grain & Supply Co., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Scudder Grain & Livestock Co., Sumner, Neb.; Ralston Purina Co., Omaha, Neb.; Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co., Denton, Tex.; Mississippi Valley Grain Co., Muscatine, Ia.; El Dorado Oil Mill & Fertilizing Co., El Dorado, Ark.; Sherman Elevator Co., Sherman, Ia.; Perrysburg Grain & Supply Co., Perrysburg, O.; Dailey Mills, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.; Ralston Purina Co., Lubbock, Tex.; Ralston Purina Co., Pocatello, Ida.; H. K. Webster Co., Richford, Vt.; Staley Milling Co., North Kansas City, Mo.

**Steinlite Moisture Testers** were recently purchased by: Essex Hybrid Seed Co., Riverside, Ont.; W. E. Nelson, Clayton, Ill.; S. C. Bartlett Co., Freeport, Ill.; London Mills Farmers Co-op. Co., London Mills, Ill.; Reeves Grain & Coal Co., Charlottesville, Ind.; Fayette County Farm Bureau Co-op., Connerville, Ind.; Lowell Grain & Hay Co., Lowell, Ind.; Sullivan Co. Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Sullivan, Ind.; Farmers Elevator Co., Thornton, Minn.; Iowa Farmers Elevator Co., Winfield, Ia.; Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Clara City, Minn.; Farmers Elevator, Easton, Minn.; Farmers Co-op. Elevator Ass'n, Hutchinson, Minn.; Farmers Elevator Co., Mooreton, N. D.; Farmers Elevator & Trading Co., Nash, N. D.; Farmers Union Elevator Co., Walhalla, N. D.; Arlington Elevator, Arlington, O.; B. G. Grain & Supply Co., Bowling Green, O.; Melvin Grain Co., Melvin, O.; H. H. Heiser Co. and Farmers Market & Supply Co., Toledo, O.; Musselman Co., Biglersville, Pa.

**Washington, D. C.:** A comprehensive regulation establishing maximum prices for machines and parts not covered by other price schedules was announced May 2 by Price Administrator Henderson. All outstanding "freeze" letters and "informal agreements" covering machinery are superseded by the new regulation. The measure—titled Maximum Price Regulation No. 136—is part of the Office of Price Administration's over-all formal price stabilization program. Effective May 18, 1942, the new regulation specifies Oct. 1, 1941, prices, for the machines and parts it covers, at all levels of distribution except retail. Oct. 1 rentals for machines are also established as maximum rentals. In addition to providing top prices for new machines, the comprehensive regulation states formulas for maximum prices for rebuilt used machines and parts, and other second-hand units. Maximum prices for rebuilt and guaranteed second-hand machines are established at 85% of the Oct. 1, 1941, net price of the nearest equivalent new machine. For other second-hand machines, maximum prices are set at 55% of the Oct. 1, 1941, net price for nearest equivalent new machine. Maximum prices, under the new regulation, are determined by reference to price sheets or regular quotations used on Oct. 1, 1941, where available. In the absence of these, manufacturers' prices are to be determined by the same method which prevailed on Oct. 1, 1941, using labor

rates, materials prices, and overhead rates in effect Oct. 1 last year. For machines and parts which cannot be priced under either of these methods, the proposed price must be submitted to the Office of Price Administration for approval. If not disapproved within 30 days the proposed price becomes the maximum price.

## Increasing Elevating Capacity of Legs

It is apparent by recent surveys that the grain storage facilities in the United States are over-taxed at the present time, and with the 1942 crop coming in grain dealers will experience difficulty in providing handling and storage facilities. Grain elevator operators will be required to devote many hours of continuous operation to handle the grain now in storage and the 1942 crop.

One of the most important functions of government in time of war is to provide food for the armed forces and civilian population, and in this connection it becomes necessary to require the best material obtainable for the most efficient and economical operation to produce same.

The K. I. Willis Corporation and through its many dealers, offers to the grain elevator trade its latest line of Superior Elevator Cups. These cups are made of pickled steel, electric spot welded and warranted not to break, they will not crystallize and break under strain.

Superior Cups have been designed for long life and greater capacity. The "CC" cup of the latest design may be installed on very close centers for large capacities in a wide range of belt speeds. The reliable "DP" No. 1, for general work scoops brim full and does not break the grain. The "DP" No. 2, is a cup for special purposes, has a large flare, and high speed discharge. The "V" type cup has been distinctly improved over the old style "V" type for better pick up and discharge. These cups are claimed to be superior in loading, capacity, discharging and speed.

The tank ship **Victoria**, built by Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, at Albany, N. Y., and sold to an Argentine grain exporter, had two holes smashed in its port side by mine or torpedo and was abandoned by the crew. It was so well built, however, it remained afloat and the crew of 39 returned and brought the big 12,500-ton boat to New York with its cargo of flaxseed.

## CCC to Purchase Storage Bins

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase grain storage bins from whatever sources available to be used in relieving the congested storage situation in the heavy wheat-producing States. The offer provides for the purchase of bins having an individual capacity of from 1,000 to 2,400 bus. and not to exceed a combined capacity of 100,000,000 bus.

The bins will be used for storing wheat delivered to the Corporation in satisfaction of loans and will also be made available to producers who are unable to make other arrangements for storage of the 1942 crop.

The offer permits the storage structures to be prefabricated or pre-cut and to be made from lumber and other materials ordinarily used in this type construction. The bins or material will be purchased from manufacturers or suppliers on a contract basis. Individuals and firms interested in receiving information should apply to the Washington office of Commodity Credit Corporation.

## Illinois Grain Elevators

"A large part of the grain storage capacity in Illinois is contained in a comparatively few large elevators," says A. J. Surratt, Statistician of the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture. "Of 1,535 grain elevators reported in the State, one large elevator alone has over 7 percent of the entire bulk grain storage capacity in the State; 38 elevators, or less than 3 percent of the reported total number of elevators in the State, have more than half (54 percent) of the total bulk grain storage capacity in the State. On the other hand, 261 elevators (about 17 percent of the total number in the State) report having bulk storage capacity of ten thousand bushels or less; their average is about 7,300 bushels, their total bulk grain storage capacity is 1,920,000 bushels, which is less than 2 percent of the State total capacity."

"The most common size elevator is about 20,000 bushel capacity; 621 elevators, or 40 percent of the 1,535 elevators reported in the State, have capacities between 11 and 30 thousand bushels, their average being about 20 thousand bushels; but their total capacity, 12,480,000 bus, is less than 10 percent of the total bulk grain storage capacity in the State. Farm storage space is not included in these comparisons."



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# Get in the Scrap

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**Metals  
Paper  
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Get it back in war production

## War and Scrap Iron

War quickly drains vital materials from a peace-time economy. War makes salvage and reclamation of materials a necessity. Waste of materials vital to the war effort amounts to sabotage. It takes men and materials and high production to win wars, and the three are closely dependent one upon the other.

Recognizing this, the Office of Production Management has set up an Industrial Salvage Section, and is sponsoring collection of old metals, paper, rags and rubber to aid the war industries.

The Erie Plan of Industrial Conservation, which was developed and first effected by leading manufacturers in Erie, Pa., and has the endorsement and approval of OPM, sets up an executive com'tee and sub-executive com'tees charged with conservation and reclamation of vital materials, and with moving these quickly back into production.

Cooperating, OPM's Bureau of Industrial Conservation has issued huge 2-color posters for display in the plants of participating industries. You can do your part to place scrap materials back into production. Get a copy of the poster and hang it in your office. Urge farmers to bring in their scrap iron.

## Overlapping Agencies a Problem

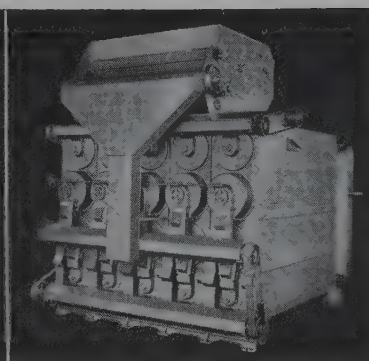
A. E. Staley, deputy chief of the food branch of the W.P.B., speaking before the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, said:

One of our most difficult problems is the fact that various governmental agencies handle some phase of food. Obviously, the Department of Agriculture is charged with the responsibility of the raising of crops; the Office of Price Administration with the fixing of prices on finished products; the Office of Defense Transportation matters involving transportation; the Food and Drug Administration on problems involved in labeling, and the War Production Board on those problems involving processing.

At this time there is no central head below the rank of the President who can coordinate all of these activities into a single overall program. As a result, there are times when the various branches of the Government may be working at cross purposes, which does not make the life of the manufacturer any easier. Fortunately, the need for better co-ordination is generally recognized and it is my hope that some forward looking steps will be taken along that line in the not too distant future. It is impossible to predict at this time which responsibilities may be assigned to each agency.



Disc Cylinder Separator



Uni-Flow Separator

## Separators of Large Capacity in Superior Elevator

The new 4,500,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n at Superior, Wis., has been equipped with five of the largest Hart-Carter cleaning units. These include three No. 2564 Carter Disc-Cylinder Separators and two No. 45 Hart Uni-flow Grain Separators. The machines are being used for the cleaning of wheat, durum, rye, oats and barley.

The No. 2564 Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator, featuring both discs and cylinders in a single operating unit, occupies only seven feet by eight feet of floor space and is only eight feet four inches in height. It offers exceptional capacity per square foot of machine. The Hart Uni-flow Grain Separator also fits limited floor space while providing a cleaning capacity up to 2,000 bus per hour. This machine is an all-cylinder cleaner designed especially to meet the super capacity requirements of terminal elevators. It offers many advanced Hart-Carter features.

## Wind Ventilates Grain Better When Pushing

In ventilating grain bins, engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have found that direct pressure thru cowl that face directly into the wind is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as much as produced by ventilating systems topped by cowls that face away from the wind.

In other words, according to the investigators in the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, who made the equipment and carried out the tests, pushing the air thru the grain is much better than pulling it thru. Whether the cowl faces into the wind or away from it depends on the location of the vane. Tests were made at Fargo, N. D., and at Hays, Kan.

Ventilation of farm grain bins has become of greater importance with the increase in the use of combine-harvesters which means the storage of more grain with a high moisture content.

## N. E. Indiana Ass'n Dines at Forest Lodge

Columbia City, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular meeting Monday evening, May 11, at the Wells County State Forest Lodge near Bluffton, sixty-eight members and guests were present. Orville Badertscher, president, was the chairman for the evening. Mr. Walter Krueck, Allied Mills, Inc., Fort Wayne, led the singing. Rev. Matthew Worthman, Bluffton, gave the invocation. The address of welcome was given by Mayor Franklin Buckner, Bluffton, and the response was made by Mr. Roy Mossberg, Warren. The dinner was served by the ladies of the First Evangelical and Reformed church, Bluffton. Mr. Carl Wilson, president of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n invited the group to attend the Mid-Summer meeting of the State Ass'n in the Union Building, West LaFayette, Monday, June 29.

The principal speaker of the evening was Major E. L. Olcott, of the Intelligence Division of Indiana. His subject was "Bringing Home Our War Efforts." He said that Americans do not yet fully realize that we are at war. This condition, he said, is due to the fact that we have been misled, misguided and have given ourselves over to too much wishful thinking. The United States never has been prepared for war and history shows that our desire for peace has cost us many times more than it would had we been prepared.

During the business session it was voted that the next meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Ass'n be held only on the call by the president. This decision was made after consideration of the present war conditions. Therefore, it is requested that the members inform President Orville Badertscher, Bluffton, if they learn of any important matter for the association to act on.—L. R. Rumsyre, secretary.

The W. P. B. has authorized the R. F. C. to provide funds for annual production of 700,000 tons of Buna synthetic rubber.

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# Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

Seventh Printing

20th Edition

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuff," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,050 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

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## Feedstuffs

Salesmen handling feeds will be given class "B-3" cards entitling them to more gasoline.

**Brewers' Dried Grains** production during April amounted to 13,300 tons, against 11,100 tons in April, 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

**Ames, Ia.**—Results of 1942 feeding experiments will be announced on cattle feeders' day, June 26, by Iowa State College. Seven lots are being fed different rations.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Directors of the Board of Trade have adopted a resolution effective May 11 fixing the maximum prices of mill-feed for future delivery at \$36.50 on bran and \$36.85 on shorts, per ton.

**New Brunswick, N. J.**—Chas. S. Cathcart, state chemist, has announced that a formula need not be re-registered when a mixer finds an ingredient unobtainable. The missing ingredient may be deleted from the tag by a rubber stamp.

**Boonville, Ind.**—Otto C. Roller, manager of the Boonville Mills, reports the demand for millfeed quite good now. Poultry feed is expected to be in increasing demand all spring and summer due to the fact that many farmers are raising more poultry.—W. B. C.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—The Supreme Court of Nebraska has ordered W. W. Cox to pay the Ralston Purina Co. \$72.16 for feed purchased, reversing the lower court. Cox failed to prove his charge that the hog feed had been misrepresented.

**Starch plants** are being developed in Idaho to provide a market for cull potatoes. By-product of this budding industry is a pulp, suitable for use as a stock feed. Dried pulp is estimated to have a feeding value of \$8 to \$10 per ton; depends for a market upon the proximity of feeding sections.

**Binghamton, N. Y.**—Among the speakers at the annual meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be Prof. H. C. Kandel, of Pennsylvania State College; Prof. F. B. Morrison, of Cornell; Prof. E. J. Perry, New Jersey College of Agriculture, and Prof. Raymond T. Parkhurst. The meeting will be held in the Arlington Hotel June 12 and 13.

**Fort Collins, Colo.**—Those interested in cattle feeding are invited to attend the 20th annual Cattle Feeder's Day, May 29, at Colorado State College. In the forenoon cattle will be inspected and results of experiments will be reported by R. C. Tom. After a Dutch lunch at the College cafeteria Roy M. Green, pres. of the College, will tell of the markets; Brig. Gen. John A. Warden of Meat for the Soldier.

**Pottstown, Pa.**—Meeting at the Brookside Country Club May 8 the Southeastern Pennsylvania Feed Merchants Ass'n elected John V. Nolan of Malvern pres.; Clarence Kratz, Schwenkville, vice pres.; S. Logan Shanahan, Jr., Honey Brook, sec.-treas.; and Harlow C. Simpson, Norristown, assistant sec. E. Grant Keiser, Oaks, and William Vandergrift, West Chester, were named members of the executive committee.

**Distillers' Dried Grains** production during April totaled 31,700 tons, against 18,100 tons in April, 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A. Since the government asked the distillers to make industrial alcohol instead of whisky, and gave them the feed by-product, the output of dried grains has increased by leaps and bounds. From July 1, to May 1, the output totaled 231,000 tons, against 157,500 tons in the like period of 1940-41.

**Ft. Wayne, Ind.**—The Allied Mills have added to their staff of scientists J. J. Voll, a graduate of the University of Kentucky, where he had charge of the poultry farm.

**Supplementing** the rations of eight sows with wheat germ during the latter part of the gestation period and lactation had no measurable influence on the birth or weaning weights of the pigs produced. Additions of wheat germ to the ration of fattening pigs caused an increase in the feed consumption of 8.5 percent and in live weight gains of 10 percent. Wheat-germ oil had no effect on growth of the pigs, and neither wheat product affected carcass quality, according to E. W. Crampton in Scientific Agriculture.

### Cheese Meal Valuable

Cheese meal is produced by powdering the parings shaved off cheese before it is processed. The composition is very similar to tankage, averaging about 60% protein and 7% fat. When used to replace tankage in the Wisconsin trio mixture, cheese meal increased the average daily gain of hogs (1.28 pound as compared to 1.23 pound) and lowered the feed required for 100 pounds gain (368 pounds compared to 402 pounds). Enough feed was saved to give cheese meal a value of \$80 per ton when tankage was worth \$50 per ton.

### Program of American Feed Mfrs.

The program committee has eliminated all official recreation programs and will streamline the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n on a business basis at French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind., June 4 to 6.

The sessions will be held as usual on the mornings of June 4, 5, and 6. There will be no convention sessions in the afternoons, but there will probably be committee meetings, informal group conferences and discussions for many who are interested in particular problems. The speakers are:

John K. Westberg, in charge of the feed unit of the O.P.A. at Washington.

P. B. Curtis, of Lafayette, Ind., pres. of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials.

Dr. E. O. Malott, chief of the transportation and marketing division of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations at Washington, speaking on priorities, operating problems, maintenance work and supplies.

Harry W. Titus, Beltsville, Md., on poultry nutrition.

Dr. R. M. Bethke, Wooster, O., on animal nutrition.

Douglas Kirk, chief of the container division of the War Production Board.

Homer I. Huntington, executive director of the Poultry and Egg National Board.

While the golf tournament, which has been a feature of the convention for many years, will be officially eliminated, the golf links will be open to all and those who have no other business on hand in the afternoons will be free to play golf or indulge in any other recreation or relaxation that they may desire.

There will be no official dinner or evening entertainment. There will be an orchestra available in the evenings for those who wish to dance. The ladies' bridge party, which has been held in past years, will also be eliminated, but cards and tables will be available for those who may wish to play bridge.



## Feeds Not Poisonous

The Division frequently receives complaints from feeders that they have sustained a loss of livestock and allege that certain feed is responsible for this loss. Samples of the feed in question accompany these complaints and the Division is requested to examine for the presence of poison or other harmful substances.

During the year covered by this report ten such samples have been received and used in feeding tests. Six samples of poultry feed were fed to chickens of proper age under the direction of R. M. Sherwood, Chief, Division of Poultry Husbandry, and four samples of stock feed were fed to proper animals under the direction of Dr. H. Schmidt, Chief, Division of Veterinary Science. In all cases the tests were made under close supervision and in no instance did we find any poison or other substance present which would cause the sickness or death of animals.—Division of Feed Control Service, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

## Medium Grinding Best

In a series of digestion trials with cows the South Dakota Exp. Sta. in Circ. 34 compared the utilization of whole, medium-ground, and fine-ground corn and oats. Medium grinding and fine grinding were accomplished by using a 7/16-in. and a 1/16-in. screen, respectively, in a hammer mill. In each case the grain was fed in combination with alfalfa hay, in equal parts by weight.

Assuming a constant value for alfalfa in all cases, an equivalent amount of nutrients was provided in 119.3, 100, and 96.2 lb. of whole, medium-ground, and fine-ground corn, respectively, and in 105.1, 100, and 103.3 lb. of whole, medium-ground, and fine-ground oats.

It is concluded that from the standpoint of food value obtained, palatability, cost, and ease of mixing and handling the medium grinding of grain, which is just sufficient to break up the kernels into several portions, is the best practice in preparing grain for dairy cows.

## Minerals for Hogs

By C. L. SHREWSBURY at Purdue Nutrition School

What minerals do hogs require in their ration? At the outset we may say that 2 per cent of a mineral mixture of limestone 10 parts, steamed bone meal 10 parts and salt 1 part, supplements most hog feeds in a very satisfactory manner. This does not mean that hogs do not require iron, iodine, copper and other minor elements, but only that most natural feeds contain these elements in sufficient quantity to satisfy their requirements.

Purdue experiments have shown that growing hogs require 0.35 per cent of phosphorus and 0.50 per cent of calcium in their ration for optimum results. Other workers have reported lower figures. These minerals should be fed in a ratio of approximately 1.5:1. The following have been reported as the requirements of swine for other minerals: Iron, 30 milligrams per 100 pounds body weight daily; copper, 5 milligrams; iodine, 80 to 160 micrograms, and salt 0.5 per cent of the ration. Unfortunately the requirements for these elements represent little more than an intelligent guess in some cases.

In hog rations, we need to be concerned mainly about the sources of calcium and phosphorus. Limestone and wood ashes supply only calcium, steamed bone meal and rock phosphate supply both calcium and phosphorus, and superphosphate supplies phosphorus. Of these, the use of rock phosphate of high fluorine content should be avoided.

Altho there is a question as to whether fluorine is a necessary mineral, experiments have shown that excessive amounts in the ration will result in serious teeth and bone abnormalities and retarded growth. It has been recommended that hog minerals should not con-

tain more than .45 per cent or the grain ration not more than .014 per cent of fluorine.

## Feed Testing in Texas

The 36th annual report on the inspection of feedstuffs sold in Texas during the year ended Aug. 31, 1941, gives the results of chemical feed analysis and microscopical examination of 3,579 samples, by the Texas Agri. Exp. Station.

The tonnage of feedstuffs sold in Texas has increased from 485,805 tons in 1906-07, to the maximum of 1,814,092 tons during the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1941.

One of the best showings made by any manufacturer of feeds was that of the Ralston Purina Co., whose 56 samples showed not one with excess of crude fiber, and only 2 with a slight deficiency of protein and fat, while in nearly all cases the percentage of valuable ingredients considerably exceeded the guaranties.

## Vitamin A from Whale Liver Oil

The Laboratories of Distillation Products at Rochester, N. Y., have discovered that a substance obtained from whale liver oil when heated to 500 degrees Fahr., in a molecular vacuum still, yields vitamin A.

A report on the process was presented to the American Chemical Society by Dr. Norris D. Embree and Edgar M. Shants, of the laboratories.

Carotene, as Dr. Embree pointed out, is converted by the animal body into vitamin A, but all efforts to bring about this change in laboratory research have failed. Kitol, as the new substance is named, is biologically inactive.

Kitol, which occurs most plentifully in whale liver oil, is found in all other liver oils except those from certain fresh water fish.

"It is the first precursor to be converted to vitamin A in the laboratory," the report reads, "and, in this sense, the decomposition product of kitol is a synthetic vitamin A." This vitamin has never before been synthesized.

As far as known, the kitol in the large quantities of whale liver oil that have been used in recent years had gone to waste. The discovery, it was maintained, will double the amounts of vitamin obtained from the whale liver at a time when larger quantities of this vitamin are needed.

## Maximum Prices of Meat Scraps and Tankage

The method of reducing maximum prices of meat scraps and digester tankage of low protein content is changed to a protein basis by Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 74, effective May 5.

Maximum prices of meat scraps in Maximum Price Regulation No. 74 were established at \$5 per ton and digester tankage at \$6 per ton below the seller's highest prices during the January 20-March 20, 1942, period. This reduction amounted to 10 cents per unit of protein for 50 per cent meat scraps and 60 per cent digester tankage, the grades in which sales volume is largest. It amounted to more than 10 cents per unit on grades of lesser protein percentages.

In trade practice, the product is priced according to protein content. Thus, sellers of lower grades have had to bear a greater burden than sellers of higher grades. For example, sellers of 45 per cent meat scraps should have taken a reduction of only \$4.50 under customary trade practices, but the original regulation required them to take a \$5 reduction.

The O.P.A. intends to equalize the cut-back on terms of unit of protein for all sellers. Thus, Amendment No. 1 provides that the reduction shall be on the basis of 10 cents per unit of protein, instead of a straight \$5 for meat scraps and \$6 for digester tankage.

## New Trade-Marks for Feedstuffs

FARM FEED MFG. CO., Litchfield, Minn. No. 446,795. "Providall" for poultry, cattle and stock feeds.

KELLOGG CO., Battle Creek, Mich. No. 449,488. The word "Kel-Centrate," for feed ingredient or supplement to animal feeds.

KELLOGG CO., Battle Creek, Mich. No. 436,055. The word "Attaboy" for live stock feed, food for dogs and other carnivorous animals.

FOSTER CANNING CO., Napoleon, O. No. 450,851. The representation of a dog's head and the word "Heathrwin," for canned dog food.

CENTRAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Hagerstown, Md. No. 446,862. The words "Famous Feed," for feeds for poultry, dairy, hogs, steers and horses.

## Constituents of Poultry Feeds

By R. V. BOUCHER of State College Before Pennsylvania Feed Manufacturers and Dealers

Within the past 20 years, the science and practice of poultry nutrition have advanced rapidly, stimulated by the increasing importance of the poultry industry which has grown from a side line in agricultural practice, to a business which surpasses in gross sales such activities as hog production and total grain growing.

This rapid growth of the industry has been accompanied by changes in methods of production. In the intensive systems used today, the health of the flock can be maintained only by intelligent management and in this, a knowledge of nutrition plays a very large part. When birds have access to good range, deficiencies in the ration may be compensated for, but with the introduction of batteries for the growing stock and indoor management for hens, it soon became evident that slight errors in feeding might be disastrous.

The change in diet from the so-called "natural" foods consisting largely of bugs, worms, grass and grains found in the barn lot, was not the only important difference between the old and new systems of poultry management. Birds have been bred for increased egg production, many entire flocks averaging more than 200 eggs per hen per year. It logically follows that a greater proportion of the production is out of the natural season, that is, during the fall and winter months. During the short days, lights are commonly used to lengthen the day to 12 or 15 hours. Coupled with this out of season egg production there is out of season incubation and brooding.

Broilers are now produced in great numbers every month in the year, and early fall production from pullets requires earlier hatching in the spring. Thus, artificial methods are encountered on every hand in modern poultry practices. Each of these introduce factors that complicate the feeding problem which becomes constantly more complex.

As an accompaniment of these radical changes in management practices we find equally drastic changes in some of the common constituents of poultry rations. Economic pressure has resulted in the widespread use of by-products in feeds. Wheat bran and middlings are examples of by-products which are held in high esteem as constituents of poultry feeds. Modern methods of manufacture are changing the nature of some feeds and these wheat by-products may be no exception. With the increasing demand for wheat germ, the degerminated grain will yield bran and middlings which are sure to carry decreased vitamin potency.

This is an example of a possible change in two major constituents of poultry feed which would be difficult to detect by the feed manufacturer no matter how carefully he selected his materials, since it would not be revealed by a chemical analysis of the product, and only the poultryman whose young stock failed to grow or whose hens went out of production would realize that something was wrong. You are likely to be confronted with this type of problem more and more often in the future.



## Ground Grains Exempt from Price Ceiling

The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n wired the O. P. A. as follows:

"We are being besieged with requests for immediate clarification of position of cracked, ground or pulverized corn, oats and wheat under General Maximum Price Regulation Order. Do these products when so cracked, ground or pulverized as such and in themselves qualify them as raw and unprocessed agricultural commodities? If not considered as 'remaining in substantially original state' first processors face severe financial sacrifice in absorbing difference between their March high selling price of their products and advancing cash grain prices. Would appreciate your interpretation by collect wire immediately if at all possible, because of time element."

Pres. R. M. Field received the following official interpretation from the legal department of the O. P. A.:

"Amendment No. 1 supplemental regulation No. 1 effective May 11, 1942, excludes 'ground grain feeds' defined as follows: 'Ground grain feeds means whole grains and seeds which are ground only for the purpose of feeding animals.' In this definition 'ground' means pulverizing, cracking, crushing and other milling processes to prepare the whole grain and seeds for use as animal feeds."

## Digestive Systems of Farm Animals

By C. L. SHREWSBURY of Purdue University

An intelligent understanding of livestock feeding requires an elementary knowledge of the digestive systems of farm animals. Strange as it may seem, we sometimes fail, to consider anatomy in our feed calculations and experimental plans.

The hog has the simplest system; feed going direct from the mouth, to the stomach, to the intestines and receiving concentrated action in each unit. This type of digestive system, which is also possessed by man, is adapted to handling concentrated feed nutrients with low fiber and bulk content, or feedingstuffs that require little mechanical disintegration before digestion.

The cow and sheep have more complicated systems designed to handle bulky, fibrous feeds that require special disruption of the cells before the stomach can digest and free the important feed elements for absorption. These systems consist in order, of a mouth, that inadequately breaks up the feed, a four compartment stomach, three compartments of which soften and disintegrate it with the aid of bacteria and the fourth part, or true stomach containing the enzymes that effect true digestion.

The horse is peculiar in that its digestive system is similar to the hog except that intestinal capacity is larger. This is of particular interest in that the horse usually is fed rations more nearly like those fed to ruminants although their digestive system is more comparable to that of the hog. The nutrition of the horse has been neglected more than that of the other farm animals. It is surprising how little is known about the actual requirements of this important animal.

The digestive system of the chicken represents a distinctly different type which would on first thought seem to be the most inefficient of all. A mouth without teeth receives the food and transfers it to a crop or temporary store house, from which it passes into a rudimentary stomach. Digestion is by no means complete here but a gizzard or grinder further breaks down the feed and digestion goes to completion in the intestine. One fact should be noted, that after the feed is manipulated and disintegrated, intestinal digestion and absorption are similar in all farm animals.

All livestock require practically the same basic food elements. These are carbohydrates for energy and fat manufacture; fats for energy and reserve food storage; proteins for tissue growth and repair; minerals for bone development and for numerous unknown or imperfectly understood body reactions; vitamins, which are essential as catalysts in animal metabolism; and water, the medium of all reactions in the body. All of these must be present in the ration in

balanced proportion and in a form suitable for the particular animal that is fed.

## Program of Retail Feed Men

Speakers scheduled for the 17th annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n at the Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis., June 8 and 9 are:

Tom G. Dyer, Des Moines, Ia., on You Gain—You Lose.

Dr. G. Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin, on Relation of Soil Depletion to the Formulation of Feed.

John K. Westberg, Washington, D. C., chief of the Feed & Grain Section.

Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., on Merchandising for the Feed Dealer.

John Cudahy, former ambassador, on The Foreign Scene.

Jimmy Conzelman, coach of the Chicago Cardinals professional football team.

James Murphy, Burlington, Wis., and Pat Buttram, of WLS, Chicago, in a feed question and answer program.

Monday evening there will be the usual banquet, floor show and dancing. The entertainment is being furnished and planned by the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Tuesday morning, June 9, the annual meeting of the corporation will be held and new directors elected. There will also be a special feed quiz program of a surprise type and with some well-known judges. In addition there will be one or two speakers who will have timely messages for the trade.

Tuesday noon there will be the annual stag luncheon at the Blatz Brewing Co. The Blatz firm will again serve lunch and refreshments for the guests to climax the convention.

## When Minerals Are Needed

When rations for hogs are balanced mainly or entirely with tankage, meat scraps, fishmeal, skimmilk, or buttermilk, no minerals other than salt are needed. With those animal by-products very little salt is necessary, only  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  or at most  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the entire ration.

When little or no animal protein is fed, or when home-grown grains are balanced with mill feeds like soybean oil meal, linseed meal, or wheat middlings (all of which grains and seed by-products are poor in lime but fairly rich in phosphorus), it is necessary to add about  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound high-calcium ground limestone, or about 1 pound dolomitic limestone, to every 100 pounds of the feed mixture. When more than 1 pound limestone of either grade has been added, the results have not been so good. The combination of about 0.5% bone meal and 0.5% limestone—1.0% of equal parts bone meal and limestone, or 1.0% of one part bone meal and two parts limestone—has given good results in rations that have been balanced with soybean oil meal. Soybean oil meal is somewhat lower in phosphorus than are linseed meal, cottonseed meal, wheat middlings, and wheat bran, hence the addition of a small amount of phosphorus by way of bone meal may at times be in place. In all of these experiments the pigs were kept under practical conditions, in summer on pasture, and at other times in dry lot with paved outdoor runs.

Instead of high-calcium ground limestone, the following may be used: marl, oyster shells, clam shells, and calcium carbonate. Wisconsin limestone, with considerable magnesium, has been fairly satisfactory. Wood ashes have only about half as much lime as has ground limestone, and about 2% of wood ashes instead of  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1% limestone is needed in grain mixtures.

A common home-mixed mineral mixture of 40 pounds bone meal, 40 pounds ground limestone, and 20 pounds salt, may be very helpful in certain hog rations. Generally, however, the expense of bone meal or other high-priced phosphorus mineral may be saved and only limestone used. A cheap and satisfactory hog

mineral mixture which supplies a small amount of phosphorus, is one made up of 1 part bone meal and 2 parts limestone. This may be fed as 1% of the grain mixture, or may be fed free-choice.—Bull. 454, Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta.

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## Oregon Feed and Seed Men Convene

President Dan Hogan, in opening the 11th annual convention of Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers at the Multnomah Hotel in Portland, May 22, congratulated the convention committee on bringing out the largest registration, 800, in the history of the organization. This was occasioned by the addition of the Oregon seed dealers, and outsiders who desired especially to hear Herman Sites, Oregon Director, Office of Defense Transportation, give the latest interpretation of the new federal trucking and delivery regulations. He stressed particularly the 15-mile delivery rules under Sec. No. 6, and that dealers should check frequently with their gasoline records against deliveries.

Dealers were informed that where in 1941 they used 100 gallons, that they would likely use, or get more than 72 gallons in 1942, and do all possible to make their trucks more efficient. The speakers admonished the farmers to haul in their trucks only for their own farms, and not for any neighbors, or The Regiment of USA Fieldmen will get you if you don't watch out.

Truckers, it was stated, must keep to their regular established routes, and not try and take in any additional territory, instead to cut it down all possible. Always to load to capacity. Endeavor to make deliveries but once a month hereafter.

It will be found that all new laws of the Defense Transportation Act will conform with those of the I.C.C. or Public Utility. Exceptions to the rules will be frowned upon except in the most extreme cases—and not too many will be granted.

DR. HARRY SCHOTH, Oregon State College, outlined most interestingly Seed Production problems, stressing particularly the rotating of crops, increased endeavors to produce quality seeds, fertilizers, insect control and harvesting and cleaning of seed crops. He called attention to the elimination of some of the old varieties of seeds that did not make money for the grower, and the planting of new ones which WILL make the grower money.

Dr. Schoth emphasized briefly that WAR has definitely entered the picture, which had greatly changed production methods, and that while it was most desirable to strive for better quality, that with the many new seeds, that also more insects and disease of plants could be expected.

While in the past this area in the great Pacific Northwest had depended on imports, it was found that they are now in the export section, and that the middle west and eastern points will more and more look to this section for their seeds of many varieties.

It was pointed out that much land had reached a point of saturation on many seeds, and that it would now be necessary to make frequent rotation of seeds, in order to insure a good and paying crop. Improved quality and orderly marketing go hand in hand.

Insects in many sections and many varieties of plants are on the increase. Care should be taken in killing mildew on legumes and vetches, especially the new varieties of the latter, and also to do all possible to stop rots and rusts, etc. Aphis and weevils, and of the latter there are now many varieties. Rotating crops plus artificial means helps to eliminate these pests.

Dr. Schoth gave also timely information on old and new clovers, and also the new alfalfa, which to date is known only as A-136. He also dwelt on the various grasses, fescue, creeping red, also big blue grass, and new strains of rye grass.

FRANK McKENNON, Division of Enforcement, State Department of Agriculture, outlined methods and changing of Seed Sampling and thanked the dealers for their past co-operation—and yet declared that the rules this year would be even stricter and must be adhered to the letter. It has been found necessary, due

to changes, to train a number of college men to assist in the field sampling.

He cited the case of some California dealers who had been not too careful in fumigation, and in issuing shady certificate and run foul of the laws. He urged that Oregon dealers fumigate according to regulation formulas. He promised that the mileage on cars used by his field men would be held to the minimum.

G. R. HYSLOP, Oregon State College, elaborated upon Seed Testing and Certificates. He said that in spite of the many new rules, lack of teachers and sometimes equipment—plans were being made to carry forward a progressive program throughout the year.

PERCY LEWIS urged dealers to place their orders for bags at once with the manufacturers, and if this is not done, it will be just too bad. Make whatever bags you have do double duty—asking the consumer to return them to your stores promptly. Handle carefully and do not allow them to get wet.

The Human Element in Business was the subject of an inspirational address by Rev. Charles Lee, which would likely have been of more interest after the War Clouds have disappeared.

The Youthful Patricia Ostroot, daughter of the well known grain exporter Paul Ostroot, received a real ovation from the assembled grain dealers for her interpretation of The Constitution.

Much interest was shown by dealers on the 1942 remarks as streamlined by Dr. Samuel Lepkovsky, Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California, under the heading Poultry Nutrition and the Present Emergency. Quantity and quality of product was stressed by the speaker.

Pearl Harbor was the subject of a timely address by State Senator Douglas McKay, former feed dealer of Salem.

Dr. G. Bernard Noble of Reed College outlined a rather gloomy picture in his address on The War Effort and the Task That Lies Ahead.

Gordon Burlingham was elected president.

The convention closed with the proverbial banquet and floor show in the Arabian Room, ably presided over by R. R. Pooley, chairman. —F. K. H.

## Vitamin A Restrictions Relieved for Feed Trade

Vitamin A restrictions applying to the feed industry have been relieved somewhat by the War Production Board's Apr. 10 amendment to its limitation order L-40. Purpose of the revision, said WPB's announcement, is "to stimulate a greater production of poultry and eggs thru a more liberal use of vitamin A in feedstuffs."

The revision allows unrestricted use of vitamin A oils in feeds where such oils have been blended before Feb. 10. Thus feed dealers and manufacturers who had stocks of vitamin A oil on hand as of Feb. 10 will be allowed to use them up before it becomes necessary to change their formulas to conform to feed content restrictions.

The original order barred use in feeds of vitamin A oils with a potency higher than 12,000 units per gram. While transactions in fish liver oils continue subject to the provisions and restrictions of general preference order M-71, this restriction on the potency of fish oils which may be used in feed has been changed to an allowance of vitamin A units in the finished feed.

The amendment prohibits, beginning Apr. 10, manufacture of feeds containing more than 1,000 units of vitamin A derived from fish liver, or fish oils per pound, except chicken, turkey and duck breeding feeds and turkey starting and growing feeds which may contain 2,000 units of vitamin A per pound.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Sedro-Woolley, Wash.**—Ten thousand baby chicks were given away to patrons of their feed store by Lentz & Nelson, not more than 10 to a person. The same day 1,700 chicks of heavier breed were sold.

**Farmers** apparently are going ahead with plans to increase chicken and turkey production. The hatchery output of baby chicks in March was 25 per cent larger than a year earlier, and the number of eggs set was 18 per cent larger. The number of turkey poults hatched in March also was greater than a year earlier.—U.S.D.A.

## War Interference with Supply of Poultry Proteins

By DR. H. J. ALMQUIST, University of California, College of Agriculture

Interference by the war with the production and import of certain widely used sources of protein for poultry feeding has presented a possibility that the supplies of these feedstuffs may in the near future dwindle toward the vanishing point.

If the production of poultry meat and eggs is to be maintained, or even increased as requested by the federal government, other protein sources must be adopted to take the place of much of the fish meal and imported meat products that have, heretofore, been relatively abundant.

The principal substitutes for these animal protein concentrates are the oil-cake meals, the proteins of which are generally less complete in the amino acids required by the chick. The most efficient utilization of combinations of these vegetable protein concentrates with the animal protein sources that remain available becomes primarily a problem of amino acid content, a problem which was not serious during the days of plentiful supplies of fish meals, etc.

It is unfortunate that information on the amino acid content of the mixed proteins of feedstuffs is very scanty. Furthermore, only relatively recent determinations can be considered reliable. As methods of improving the accuracy of amino acid determinations have been evolved, it has become increasingly obvious that most of the old data must be regarded as unreliable.

## Concentrate Feeding for Laying Flocks

By C. W. CARRICK of Purdue

With the evidence available at present it would seem more practical for most poultry keepers to mix concentrates with a suitable quantity of ground grains to form a mash, to be kept available in hoppers. Along with this mash an allowance of grain should be given each day; the amount will vary according to body size of the breed and according to the composition of the mash.

The manufacturer should specify the proportion of ground grains to mix with his concentrate to form a mash and the proportion of grain to be fed daily per 100 fowls when the mash is kept available. His specifications should take into account the "balance" of the ration as finally consumed. If too much grain is fed, less mash will be consumed and the intake of certain factors may be insufficient.

The feeder should seek to carry out the instructions of the manufacturer, unless there are very good reasons to the contrary. To add 200 pounds of ground grain to 100 pounds of a 32 per cent concentrate for a mash to be fed with about equal parts of grain is like adding extra ground grain to an ordinary laying mash and then feeding equal parts of grain with the mixture.

The important thing in any system of feed-

ing is to supply the nutritional factors in adequate amounts at low cost. To reduce costs by over-diluting the concentrate with grains may mean failure to supply enough of the factors needed.

## Alfalfa Meal Quality

By DR. A. R. WINTER, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Ohio State University

Alfalfa meal is or should be used in mixed feeds as a substitute for green grass range. It is used primarily as a source of vitamins A (carotene) and G (riboflavin). It also supplies other vitamins such as E and K, proteins, minerals and other nutrients. Alfalfa meals are made from alfalfa hay. Therefore, the quality of the hay determines the quality of the meal.

**PURITY.**—Good alfalfa contains not more than 5 per cent of other grasses and foreign material. The presence of weeds, bromegrasses, stubble and the like will lower the vitamin content of the meal and reduce its palatability and feeding value.

**GREEN COLOR.**—The presence of natural green color in alfalfa hays is the most important indication of their carotene content. Color should also be the best indication of carotene content and feeding value of alfalfa meals. A lack of natural green color may indicate: plants being too mature before cutting, bleaching in the sun, getting wet during the curing process, fermentation or heating, overheating or long continued heating during dehydration, a high fiber and low leaf content, the presence of foreign material, or old age and long storage.

**PROTEIN CONTENT.**—The higher the protein content of an alfalfa meal, the higher the percentage of leaves and, if the color is good, the greater the carotene content and feeding value of the product. The higher the protein content of a meal the lower the fiber content and vice versa. If alfalfa is cut at the initial to one-half bloom stage it will contain more than 17 per cent protein and will make a good alfalfa meal.

Ohio feed control officials recognize the licensing and sale of 20 per cent protein alfalfa leaf meal, 17 per cent protein alfalfa meal and 13 per cent protein alfalfa meal. A 13 per cent protein meal contains too much stem material and not enough leaves to make it desirable for use in mixed feeds.

**FINENESS.**—Alfalfa meals ground to a fine powder are probably not as palatable and prob-

ably do not retain their nutritive value as well as more coarsely ground meals. Chickens prefer coarsely ground to finely ground mash feedstuffs. The greater the surface exposed, as in the case of fine grinding, the greater the chances for oxidation and loss of carotene.

Young plants contain more nutrients than old ones. The age is indicated by the color, leafiness and protein content of the meal. Method of curing, storage conditions and age of the meal influence its carotene content. Color gives some measure of its value. Carotene analysis is necessary for a close check, since the carotene loss is more rapid than the color.

## Production of Turkeys

Production of turkeys in 1941 totaled 33,189,000 birds, or 2 per cent less than in 1940, 42 per cent above the 10-year (1930-39) average, and 25 per cent above the 5-year (1935-39) average. Production was up in 27 states, down in 18 states, and showed no change in 3 states.

Texas led all states in the production of turkeys in 1941 with a total of 3,564,000, followed by California with 3,506,000, and Minnesota with 3,187,000. Other leading states were Iowa, Oregon, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, in the order named.—U.S.D.A.

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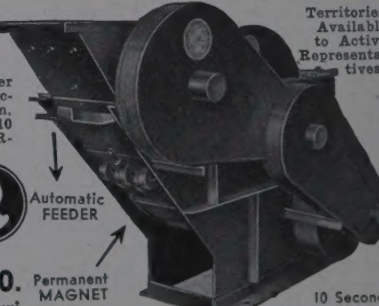
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## Meeting the War-Time Poultry Feed Situation

H. J. Almquist of the University of California, G. F. Heuser of Cornell University, and R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Experiment Station, have approved the following report for the National Research Council.

The immediate problem which the poultryman faces due to the war is adjustment in his rations to supply adequate protein, and vitamins A, D, riboflavin, and the water-soluble factors usually associated with riboflavin. This is due to the decreased supply of fish oils, the diversion of large amounts of dried skimmilk to human needs, and the possible shortage of certain protein supplements in some areas.

**VITAMINS A AND D:** The vitamin A and D supply from fish oils has been greatly decreased. Fortunately, however, the production of D-activated animal sterols in this country has developed to the stage where vitamin D in this form can be plentifully supplied. Experimental work has shown that vitamin D in the form of activated animal sterols can be substituted for vitamin D from fish oils on the basis of their vitamin-D potency, as determined by the A.O.A.C. chick assay.

Poultry that are exposed to direct sunshine when out of doors, in sun porches, or sun yards will receive adequate vitamin D so that it is unnecessary to include it in the ration.

Since the use of D-activated animal sterols or exposure to direct sunshine does not provide the vitamin A usually furnished by fish oils, it is essential that the vitamin A content of the ration be given consideration when vitamin D is supplied by these methods unless ample green feed is available.

Vitamin A must also be considered in light of War Production Board Limitation Order L-40, released Feb. 10, 1942, which limits the amount of vitamin A from fish oils which can be used in feeds. This order, as amended on Apr. 10, 1942, prohibits, beginning Apr. 10, 1942, the manufacture or preparation of feeds which in the form recommended to be consumed, to contain more than 1,000 U.S.P.XI units of vitamin A derived from fish or fish liver oils per pound. Chicken, turkey, and duck breeding feeds and turkey starting and growing feeds are permitted under this amended order to contain 2,000 U.S.P.XI units of vitamin A derived from fish or fish liver oil per pound. However, the order states that these restrictions "shall not apply to stocks of fish or fish liver oils which on Feb. 10, 1942, were in the hands of, or in transit to, or blended and held in stock for the account of, persons who have purchased such oil for use by them as one of the ingredients of their manufactured feeds." This restriction on the use of vitamin A from fish oils makes it necessary to pay more attention to the use of green forage, alfalfa meals, and dried cereal grasses as sources of vitamin A. The vitamin A requirements of poultry can be adequately met by green grass range or feeding adequate amounts of fresh greens. The requirements can also be met by the use of yellow corn and alfalfa meals. However, it must be recognized that alfalfa meals vary greatly in their vitamin A content, according to research reports and reports from Feed Control Officials in several states. In general, dehydrated meals contain more vitamin A than sun-cured meals. Losses of vitamin A potency occur during storage of the meal. The extent of loss will depend upon the length of time in storage and storage conditions. Care must be exercised in the purchase and use of alfalfa meals when they are to serve as one of the main sources of vitamin A in poultry rations.

**MILK PRODUCTS:** Dried milks have been largely used in poultry rations to furnish riboflavin and associated factors. Because of their high price and unavailability due to the diversion of large amounts of whole and skimmed milk to human needs, substitutions

should be made where possible in the interest of economy. These substitutions should be made on the basis of supplying as nearly as possible the equivalent protein and vitamin values previously furnished by the dried milk.

Dried skimmilk will furnish about 8,000-9,000 micrograms (units) of riboflavin per pound. Dried buttermilk will furnish slightly more than dried skimmilk. In addition to riboflavin, these products contain other water-soluble factors. Since these latter factors cannot be expressed quantitatively at present, substitution must be made chiefly on the basis of the riboflavin values. Milk replacements should be made on the basis of riboflavin assays or guarantees whenever possible.

Under present conditions, the most available and dependable dried milk replacement is dried whey. In addition to containing approximately 10,000-11,000 micrograms (units) of riboflavin, dried whey contains the other water-soluble factors of dried milks. The production of dried whey has been increased greatly, and whey is available generally in most sections of the country at a lower price than dried milks.

**OTHER RIBOFLAVIN CARRIERS** with approximate riboflavin values per pound are:

	Micrograms (units) per pound
Commercial liver meal	18,000-20,000
Butyl and ethyl alcohol fermentation residues	18,000-50,000
Dried distillers' solubles	11,000-13,000
Distillers' dried grains with solubles	6,000-7,000
Alfalfa meal (dehydrated 17-20 per cent protein)	7,000-8,000
Dried brewers' yeast (45 per cent protein)	15,000-18,000

High-grade alfalfa meals or fresh greens can be used as partial milk substitutes in many instances. Five per cent of alfalfa meal in the mash ration is safe, although under some conditions up to 8 per cent can be used.

According to published and some unpublished reports, commercial liver meal, alcohol fermentation residues, dried distillers' solubles, distillers' dried grains with solubles added, and dried brewers' yeast can be used as milk replacements to supply riboflavin and associated factors. Unfortunately, liver meal and alcohol fermentation residues are generally not obtainable. Although work has shown that the above-mentioned products can be used as milk replacements to supply riboflavin, they should be used only when the poultryman or user has definite assurance of their riboflavin content. In some instances caution must be used because of their laxative effect.

Dried milks contain from 32 to 35 per cent protein, which must be provided for in substituting for milk. The difference in protein between the amount present in milk and that supplied by the substitute can be furnished by adding additional protein concentrates, such as fish meal, meat scraps, or soybean oil meal. Products like peanut meal and corn gluten meal can be used in limited quantities in poultry rations but cannot be considered as substitutes for animal proteins.

**SOURCE OF PROTEIN:** The quality of the protein is of fundamental importance in poultry rations. It is necessary to use some feeds of animal origin, such as meat scraps and fish meal. One-half of the protein, other than that furnished by the cereals, can come from vegetable sources like soybean oil meal or peanut meal. Under some conditions, even larger quantities of the vegetable protein concentrates can be utilized, particularly soybean oil meal. When more than one-half of the supplemental protein comes from vegetable sources, it is necessary to add additional calcium and phosphorus to the ration. This can be accomplished by the use of steamed bone meal.

**NOTE:** Suggested rations or formulas are purposely omitted because of sectional and local variations in available feeds, feed prices, and feeding practices.

The poultryman or feed dealer should contact his state agricultural college or experiment sta-

tion, poultry department, or extension service for their recommendations of rations and methods of feeding.

"Dealers in coal in the retail field, if they require financial help in building up coal stocks, and if they purchase coal for shipment from the mines before Aug. 1, 1942, may apply for loans direct to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or thru their local banks."—Donald M. Nelson, chairman W. P.B.

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Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
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Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Mineral Mixtures
Cocoonut oil meal	Molasses
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal
Commercial feeds	Peat moss
Corn germ meal	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal, cake	Potassium iodide
Dog food	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Rabbit feed
Feed concentrates	Salt
Percentage feeders	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
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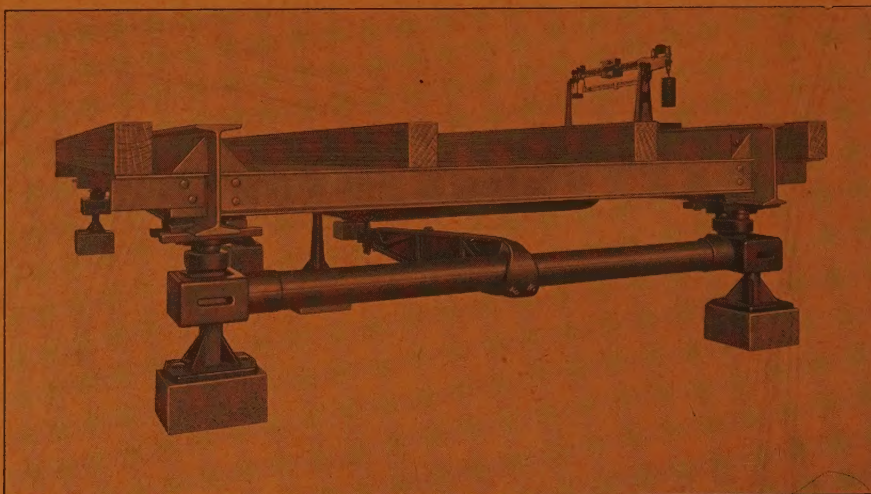
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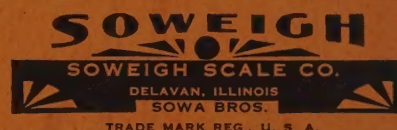
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